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P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,745—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. London	14th Oct.
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay. 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
* MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	13th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec. 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 30, 1899

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	19th Oct., 1899.

ERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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EPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAIL-
Y TICKETS procured.

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ASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, d SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

n Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 12th October, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 3rd November.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 26th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Familyemployes, Parties and Missionaries.

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Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

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For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

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Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SHOOTING SEASON, 1899-1900.

PRICES OF LOADED SHOT AND EMPTY CARTRIDGES.

			Loaded.		Empty.	
			Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
ELEY'S BROWN,	10 gauge,	per 100	13 8	12 0	4 8	4 0
,, ,,	10 ,,	500	63 0	56 0	20 0	18 0
,, ,,	10 ,,	1,000	123 0	110 0	40 0	36 0
,, ,,	12, 16, 20 ,,	100	9 8	8 8	3 4	2 14
,, ,,	12, 16, 20 ,,	500	47 0	42 0	15 0	13 8
,, ,,	12, 16, 20 ,,	1,000	92 0	82 0	30 0	27 0

Eley's Brown Cartridges are not loaded with Schultze S.S. or any Nitro compounds, unless special orders are given to that effect. If Cartridges are ordered to be loaded with Nitro Powders, no responsibility is accepted in case of accident.

ELEY'S E. B. NITRO CENTRAL-FIRE CRIMSON CARTRIDGE CASES

are specially imported for loading with Schultze S.S. Amberite and other Nitro compositions.

		Field Loaded.		Unloaded.	
		Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
ELEY'S CRIMSON E. B. 12 and 16 gauge	Per 100	11 2	10 0	3 6	3 0
	,, 500	53 0	47 8	16 4	14 8
	,, 1,000	103 0	92 0	30 0	27 0

KYNOCH'S PHŒNIX NITRO CENTRAL-FIRE CARTRIDGES.

Made specially for Treacher and Company for loading with Schultze S.S. Amberite and other Nitro compositions.

N.B.—These are not suited for Black Powders.

		Field Loaded.		Unloaded.	
		Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
KYNOCH'S PHŒNIX	Per 100	11 2	10 0	3 6	3 0
	,, 500	53 0	47 8	16 4	14 8
	,, 1,000	103 0	92 0	30 0	27 0

N.B.—No Extra Charge for SCHULTZE'S POWDER or for FIELD LOADING.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	[illegible]
PEKOE	,,	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0	12
SOUCHONG	,,	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,

Established 1887.

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33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

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ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

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Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

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Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
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Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

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	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

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	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

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Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

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Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

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BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.

BOMBAY & POONA.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a registered design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdall C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

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Stock can be seen at Messrs. SHROFF BROTHERS', Fort.
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

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FOR Rs. 3,000.

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If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

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At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
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At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
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DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Absolute Security.

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90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

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Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

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Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

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GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

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HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
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SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs.	a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6	0
Crest and Motto	8	0
Crest and Monogram	10	0
Monograms only from	5	0
Address Engraved one line, any style	4	0
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Estimates sent for three or more lines.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

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	Rs.	a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour do.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze do.	2	0

VISITING CARDS, PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

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	Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2	0

REGIMENTAL CRESTS { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS.
PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR STREETS IN THE SION SECTION F WARD.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 82 of the above Act, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRUSTEES for the IMPROVEMENT of the City of Bombay have, for the purpose of providing Building Sites for the expansion of the City, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme which provides for the construction of New Streets and the alteration of existing Streets intersecting and laying out the area situate in the Sion Section of Municipal Ward F of the Island of Bombay, bounded as follows, that is to say :—ON OR TOWARDS the NORTH, in part by a portion of Duncan Causeway and in part by vacant land or foreshore lying to the East of Duncan's Causeway, and to the North of land bearing Survey Nos. 523, 525 and 527, ON OR TOWARDS THE EAST, by vacant land or foreshore lying to the East of land bearing Survey Nos. 527, 528, 531, 532, 535, 611, 618, 619, 621 and 63 (Rowlee Hill) ON OR TOWARDS THE SOUTH, in part by vacant land or foreshore lying to the South of land bearing Survey Nos. 639 (Rowlee Hill) 651, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 692, 693, 699, 700, 701, 709, 711, 710, in part by imaginary straight line extending from the South East Extremity of land bearing Survey No. 710 to the Northern Extremity of land bearing Survey No. 931 and in part by vacant land or foreshore to the East of land bearing Survey No. 931 and in part by land bearing Survey No. 930 a portion of the Sion Road and land bearing Survey No. 809 and in part by an imaginary straight line extending from the Sion Road to the G. I. P. Railway and intersecting and bearing Survey Nos. 806, 813, 812, 811, 825, 824, 823, 835, 841, 845, 846, and 847, and ON OR TOWARDS THE WEST, in part the by G. I. P. Railway and in part by a portion of the land bearing Survey Nos. 514 and 515 and by land bearing Survey Nos. 519 and 518 WHICH said area is more particularly delineated on the Map of the said area at the Office of the Board and thereon surrounded by red dotted lines and which Scheme also provides for the acquisition of the lands within the said area which in the opinion of the Board are necessary for or will be affected by the execution of the said Scheme AND THAT the Office of the said Board at the Albert Building, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay is the place where the particulars of the said Scheme and a Map of the area comprised therein and the statements specifying the lands proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.—Dated this 12th day of October, 1899.

W. C. HUGHES,
Chairman.

THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of October, 1899, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes following, namely :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st July, 1899.
2. To Sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th day of October, 1899, to the 18th day of October, 1899, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMNADASS GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, 29th September 1899.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of October, 1899, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes following, namely :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st July, 1899.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditors or Auditor for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th day of October, 1899, to the 18th day of October, 1899, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MATHURADASS GOGULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, 29th September, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, TH. DHARAMSEY MEGHJI, TH. BHOOKHANDAS GOVINDJI, TH. LALJI GOVINDJI and BHAT HARISHANKER COORJI, were carrying on the business of Piece-goods dealers in partnership with one another from the 1st of Kartak sud, Samvat 1954, under the name, style and firm of TH. DHARAMSEY MEGHJI and that the said TH. BHOOKHANDAS GOVINDJI RETIRED from the said firm on and from the 9th of October, 1899, since when we the said Th. Dharamsey Meghji, Th. Lalji Govindji and Bhat Harishanker Coorji have been the only partners in the said firm. Dated this 10th day of October, 1899.

દા૦ ધરમસી મેગજી,
i.e., DHARAMSEY MEGHJEE.
બુખનદાસ ગોવીંદજી,
i.e., BHUKANDAS GOVINDJEE.
દા૦ લાલજી ગોવીંદજી,
i.e., LALJEE GOVINDJEE.
ભટ હરીશંકર કુરજી.
i.e., BHAT HARISHANKAR KOORJEE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the DEPARTURE of TROOPS for the Transvaal. Shipping horses and guns, at the Prince's Docks.—CLIFTON and Co., Photographers, Medows Street.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ld., NEW DEPARTMENT.—Now on VIEW, Works by Great Artists, viz. :—Rosa Bonheur, Meissionier, Leon Moran, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Dendy Sadler, Paton, etc., etc.

TUITION.—On Violin, Piano and Singing will be given on a very moderate charge. Apply to Mr. VAS, care of this Paper.

INDIAN ARTWARE.—Our Stock of this having accumulated a great deal on account of very few Tourists having visited India since the outbreak of plague, therefore with the view to CLEAR OFF this Stock, we are now SELLING the Goods at a reduction of 20 per cent. all round.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Alice Building, Hornby Row.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Travellers *en route* can obtain Warm and Stylish Rugs from Rs. 10-8 each. Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8. Warm Under-Vests and Drawers, Ulsters, Overcoats, and Warm Suits made to order on the shortest possible notice. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

RAGLAN CYCLES have a first rate reputation for all round excellence. We are now in receipt of the latest models. Rs. 250.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Bombay.

OUR COMBINATION Dinner, Tea and Dessert set in Semi-Porcelain Brown "Forget me not" Pattern, Gold lines, original Rs. 37. Reduced to Rs. 29, Marvel of Cheapness, SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, an EDITOR, and also a MANAGER, for a Gujerati daily. Apply with testimonials to N. R. CHICHGAR, Karelwadi.

FITTING SHOP FOREMAN WANTED, must be able and energetic and hold a certificate under Bombay Boiler Act. Apply stating experience to "No. 12," care of this Paper.

SHORTHAND TYPIST WANTED. Good salary. Apply "No. 98," care of this Paper.

WANTED a COUNTRY BRED or ARAB GELDING or MARE, about 14-3, up to 14 stone, thoroughly trained for Lady's saddle and free from vice. State price and particulars to "X.Y.Z." care of this Paper.

ON VIEW.—BONA-FIDE SALE of Captain Dunsterville's Furniture, Civil Service Rubber Wheel Gig, 3 Arab Ponies, etc., at No. 36, Upper Colaba, to be sold TO-MORROW, the 13th instant.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and case complete, Rs. 150. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dance or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreon, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN." a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vöslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 23 per doz.

Of all Dealers or of the Agents.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

WHEN BUYING

COGNAC BRANDY,

ASK FOR

DENIS MOUNIE'S

One of the FINEST shipped in Cases.

! NONE BETTER !

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BEST ITALIAN

VERMOUTH BRANCA AND BITTERS BRANCA.

FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI BRANCA MILAN.

PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Process

THE GREATEST HONOURS AT THE CHIEF EXHIBITIONS.

Exact the Signature crosswise on the Label. } "FRATELLI BRANCA & Co."

Beware of the innumerable counterfeits.

APPLY TO AGENTS :

CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE :
67 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	..	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	..	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tentsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SIEMENS BROS., & CO., LIMITED.

ELECTRICAL AND TELEGRAPH ENGINEERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Lead-Covered Cables and Wires for Telegraph, Telephone, and Electric Light Work, Dynamos, Alternators, Reversible Motors.

CONTRACTORS FOR Submarine Cables and Land Lines, Electric Railways and Tramways, Central Stations and Transmission of Power by Electricity.

SOLE AGENTS :

TURNER, HOARE & CO.,

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYING INDIAN ARTWARE FOR PRESENTS TO RELATIVES AND FRIENDS AT HOME FOR THE COMING CHRISTMAS OCCASION.

WITH the view to REDUCE our Stock of INDIAN ARTWARE which has accumulated greatly during the last three years of the prevalence of plague, on account of which very few Tourists visited India during the period, we are now SELLING OFF these Goods at a REDUCTION of 20 per cent. all round.

S. J. TELLERY & CO.,
Alice Building, Hornby Row.

INSURANCES.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee.
Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUT SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium. Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should send for particulars of the ORIENTAL'S LIFE POLICY.

THE Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

THE FUNDS EXCEED RS. 1,50,00,000.

Claims Paid Over NINETY LACS,

Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums
Unquestionable Security,
Liberal Surrender Values
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

INSURANCES.

WESTERN ASSUR COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

HEAD OFFICE :—
TORONTO AND LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£200,000
NET PREMIUM INCOME	£540,000

THIS COMPANY is prepared to consider Applications from the Leading Business Firms for the CHIEF AGENCY of the FIRE DEPARTMENT at Bombay.

Letters giving full particulars, and specially of the amount and class of Business under control to be addressed to :—

THE MANAGER,
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co.
8, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,

and will be dealt with by the LONDON MANAGER on his ARRIVAL in BOMBAY on 20th instant.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED	Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	212 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
12, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.
NEARLY ....£ 9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT ! ! !

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE ! !

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTH High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cail Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice an moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts dertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDEN kindly solicited.

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NOTICES.

MPORTANT NOTICE.

W. MARTIN'S INVENTIONS were awarded the only GOLD MEDAL at the AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW at Calcutta in February, 1898; and pronounced best of all Agricultural Implements in the country.

MARTIN'S IMPROVED PLOUGH of the future. Martin's 4 bucket water lift, raising with one pair of bullocks, four times the quantity of water as compared with ordinary methods; and the best machine adapted for irrigation in seasons of Scarcity.

MARTIN'S 5 ROLLER HORIZONTAL sugarcane Press, Martin's 8. 5, and 2 Roller Vertical Presses, Martin's Hand Power Portable Press for compressing hay, jute, fodder, etc.

MARTIN'S HAND POWER COTTON GIN.

The above machines are all patented and warranted to perform 3 to 4 times the work obtained from ordinary methods, effecting a corresponding saving in cost of working.

For particulars of prices and capacities, apply to

W. MARTIN,
Retired Indigo Planter, Agra.

N. B.—AGENTS and Manufacturers WANTED, and any reasonable offer for patent rights of any of the above considered.

NOTICE.

IT having come to our knowledge that C. P. Ellis, lately in our employ, has induced certain parties to cash drafts drawn on us, we hereby WARN all whom it may concern that his authority for drawing such drafts ceased on the 20th ult.

BERTIE SMITH & CO.

Apollo St., Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWUR and PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwur Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwur.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgani or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent should be communicated with by telegram.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
29th September, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF OIL LINSEED RAW.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th October, 1899, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of January 1900.

CONDITIONS:—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE:—Consumption during twelve months is estimated at gallons 3500 (three thousand five hundred gallons.)

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS:—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 500 (five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeepr's Office, Parel, 14th September 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF OIL LINSEED DOUBLE BOILED.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th October 1899, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order, from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from they 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS:—Binding in terms of Contract

NOTE:—Consumption during 12 months is estimated at gallons 8,000 (eight thousand gallons.)

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS:—These must be made out on the Company's printed form which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT:—Rs. 1,000, (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September 1899.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME-PAPERS and MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

For Terms, apply to

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WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED (Locomotive foremen and others) on all the Indian RAILWAYS, LARGE WORKSHOPS, &c., to establish WATCH and JEWELLERY Agencies for J. W. BENSON, LTD., the QUEEN'S WATCH-MAKERS. Good remuneration to good men. Apply, with particulars of position, etc., to

J. W. BENSON, LTD.,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,205
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India.	{ 10,000 15,000 }	100	{ 100 75 }	8 p.c.	95
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	30

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	165
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	70
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd R30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	70
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	260xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	725	400	400	dvd Rs35	400
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	215
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	560
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	152 1-2
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	340
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1,800
Serab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	310
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	75
Volkart	...	000	..	Rs 80	1,005xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		225
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	175
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	460
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,900
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	425
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	600
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	580xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	410
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	310
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	580
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,295
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	200
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	440
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	185xd
Jaffer Alli	600	400	400	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	135
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	450
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	110
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	000
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,600xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	80
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1,770
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld, Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	10
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,500
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	145
Oriental	25,725	625	25	dvd Nil	40
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	675
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs50	540
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	475
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,700xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	150
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR22½	590
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	270
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	260
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	575xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	450xd

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 5h. 40m. High water, 4-10m., 4-2a. Low water 10-32m., 10-2a.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Rothenfels left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be no game this evening. On Tuesday, 17th inst., there will be a game.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—Jadoo Premji, tindal of a native craft, has reported to the police that as he was entering the harbour at 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, he was run into by a steamer, which was steering out just near the light house. The steamer struck the bows of the boat, breaking them and causing damage to the extent of Rs. 100.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of September the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2,310. Among them the number of new admissions was 631, being classified thus:—Hindoos, 379; Mussulmans, 109; Parses, 34; Christians, 48; and other class 61. The average daily attendance was 77.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnett again charged Janardhan Atmaram and Johorilal Sookhanand, with house-breaking and theft of Rs. 5,966, in cash and currency notes, belonging to Naidoo Mulchand, a shopkeeper in the Marwari Bazaar, on the 29th August. The accused, who had previous convictions against them, were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

AN OVER-DOSE OF OPIUM.—On Tuesday last an infant named Bhima, aged about six months, was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from an over-dose of opium, and was detained in the hospital for treatment. The police inquiries showed that the infant's mother is employed in the Bombay City Mill, and as usual gave her infant some opium at 9 a.m. that day to keep it quiet, but this time unintentionally gave the child a little over the dose.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. Ringrow, preventive officer, charged Lakhma Lakha, tindal of galbati "Navy Lady," a Portuguese boat, with carrying passengers in excess of the number allowed to him by law. The case for the prosecution was, that the boat arrived in the Bombay harbour from Diu on the 30th ultimo, when it was found that there were on board 87 passengers or 57 in excess of the number allowed under section 37 of Act X of 1887. As the Act did not apply to Portuguese boats, special sanction had to be obtained for prosecuting the accused. On pleading guilty to the charge the accused was fined Rs. 114.

A DISHONEST POSTMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. D. Lulkaka, of the Postal Department, charged Shunker Krishna, a postal peon, attached to the Mandvi section, with criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of two registered letters, one containing two hundis for Rs. 1100, and the other, halves of currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,000. The two letters were posted from Cawnpore and addressed to N. Tyeb Hamid and Co. and Haj Usman Haji Hassum respectively. They were given to the accused on the 5th and 6th instant to be delivered to the proper parties. He tore up both the letters and the hundies, but kept the half-notes. Subsequently when an inquiry was set on foot by the postal authorities in consequence of the complaints received from the parties, the accused burnt the half-notes. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to a collective term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

QUARREL IN A BAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bartley charged Cosma de Souza, the proprietor of the Grand Bar, Forbes Street, with the infringement of the liquor license granted to him by the Collector. Mr. Bartley stated that on the night of the 7th instant as he was passing the Grand Bar he saw some bar women run out on to the verandah. On going in he found that some row had taken place, in which a European had been cut across the face. He questioned Mrs. Jeffries, who was employed in the establishment, and she informed him that the man had come there at about 7-45 p.m., and had taken several glasses of beer. He got drunk and insulted the customers. Mrs. Jeffries in her evidence denied having told inspector Bartley that the European was served with several glasses of beer at the bar. He came to the bar the worse for liquor and they refused to serve him. Sergeant Kelly corroborated the last witness and said when the people at the bar refused to serve the European with liquor, he became abusive and insulting. Mr. Dadyseth, barrister-at-law, who appeared on behalf of the accused, observed that the only irregularity in the case was, that the accused had not the nerve to eject the drunken man. The magistrate remarked that if the proprietor had not the courage to eject a boisterous and drunken man from the premises, he ought not to keep such an establishment. The accused was fined Rs. 25.

MURDER OF A PARAMOUR.

EARLY yesterday morning, one Teja Vaja, a Hindu of the Kolie caste, murdered his paramour Kunkoo, by striking her on the head with a curry stone. The deed was committed in a room on the second storey of a house at Kharwa Lane, of Falkland Road, where the couple had been residing for some time past. The police were informed, and Superintendent Holdway, accompanied by Inspector Gannon and Constable Mann, immediately proceeded to the scene. On going to the second floor the police found the woman Kunkoo lying unconscious on a mattress on the floor, bleeding from wounds on the head. The curry stone with which the outrage had been committed was also found stained with blood, lying on the floor, near the head of the unfortunate victim. The police had the woman conveyed in a victoria to the J. J. Hospital, where she died shortly after admission, death being due to fracture of the skull. The man Teja, who had jumped out of the window of the room on to the road below after committing the deed and had sustained serious bodily injuries, was taken in custody and removed to the J. J. Hospital. The curry stone was also taken charge of by the police. It appears from the police enquiries that deceased and Teja had been living as husband and wife. Teja had been out of employ for some months, and was supported by the woman Kaukoo. Recently Teja had some suspicion about the woman's fidelity to him, and this led to frequent quarrels between the parties. Teja alleged that during his absence from home his friend Bechor used to visit the woman, and that he murdered her at the instigation of Bechor who, he said, had gone to Ahmedabad. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, a neighbour named Nashiban and her husband Ramzan were aroused by hearing the deceased cry out "I am struck, I am struck." Nashiban and her husband opened the door of their room and came out in the passage. They found the deceased's room fastened from the inside. They looked through the crevices of the door and saw Teja (accused) jump out of the window of the room on to the Falkland Road. In the fall he fractured his arm and leg and could not get up. A policeman came up, but Teja would not say anything. The sepoy went to the second floor, but as the door of the deceased's room had been fastened from the inside, he sent one Tookaram Chimnaji along the cornice and directed him to enter the room through the window. The sepoy then proceeded to the Girgaum police station and informed Inspector Gannon. Teja was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained under treatment. Kunkoo died in the hospital from fracture of the skull.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, opened an inquiry yesterday morning at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of the woman Kunkoo, when Nashiban and her husband Ramzan were examined. Their evidence bore out the above facts.

The accused Teja then made a voluntary statement before the Coroner. He said that a few days ago Bechor took away a penknife from him, saying if the knife was found with him, he and Bechor would both be caught. It would be a bad thing for the accused and Bechor, if the knife remained with him. The accused said that he took up a curry stone and struck the deceased on the head. Bechor had told him to break the deceased's head properly. If accused was arrested, Bechor said, he would try and get him released and save him. Bechor took Rs. 150, which belonged to the deceased. The deceased asked Bechor for the money, which he refused to return. Bechor also told accused that he would look after witness' expenses.

The enquiry was then adjourned.

CRICKET.

THE annual cricket match between Mr. Punthakie's XI and Patiala takes place on the 16th, 17th, and 18th. Also a match has been arranged with Amritsar on the 20th and 21st. The following players will represent Mr. Punthakie's XI, and will start by to-night's (Thursday) mail train:—Messrs. P. D. Kanga (captain), R. E. Mody, Homee. D. Kanga, K. K. Kharas, B. C. Machliwalla, C. M. Patel, K. M. Driver M. D. Bulsara, S. P. Ponchkhanawalla, N. N. Lungrana, F. P. Colabawalla, M. Muncherjee, M. Mehta, and D. B. Tapia (umpire).

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST LAWYERS.

THE following is the full text of the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy's judgment delivered in the matter of the alleged professional misconduct of Messrs. L. N. Wadia and Hiralal:—

Mr. Justice Candy said: First as to Mr. Wadia, the question is whether there is a "reasonable case" under section 10 of the Letters Patent to remove or suspend him from practice, on account of certain words used by him in open court during a Sessions Court trial at Ahmedabad. Nagindas, the accused in that case, had been the Secretary, Treasurer and Agent of the Hittechhu Spinning and Weaving Co. He was discharged from the Agency at a shareholders' general meeting on 12th February last, and a provisional committee of management was appointed, of which Mr. Hudson (who had been managing the mill) was appointed chairman. Mr. Bhaishunker, who is a prominent citizen of Ahmedabad as well as a member of a well-known firm of solicitors in Bombay, was solicitor both to the company and to the provisional Committee of management. As such it was his duty to examine the accounts of the company, and he found that they disclosed serious defalcations. He naturally advised the prosecution of Nagindas, who was primarily responsible for this state of things. Accordingly a prosecution was launched, Mr. Hudson being the nominal prosecutor, but as he deposed that he could not read Gujaratti, he naturally had to rely on Mr. Bhaishunker. In the Sessions Court, Mr. Bhaishunker appeared with the Public Prosecutor, and it is admitted, took the leading, if not the sole part in conducting the prosecution. The defence, as is amply shown by the judgment of the additional Sessions Judge, was that the wrong man had been prosecuted, that the embezzlement of the company's funds, and the falsifications of the company's accounts had been for the benefit of one Dayabhai Ranchod, to prosecute whom, or even to produce in court as a witness, the prosecution had taken no steps. The additional Sessions Judge, Mr. D'Souza,—whether rightly or wrongly, as to this it is unnecessary to express an opinion—adopted this view. It would be waste of time to copy out the various passages from the additional Session Judge's judgment in which he strongly expressed this view. It further appears from this judgment that it was alleged by the prosecution that three witnesses, the clerks Manilal, Motilal and Ranchod had been tampered with by the defence and that Chunilal alone was worthy of belief. The three witnesses above named deposed that they wrote the incriminated entries at the instance of Dayabhai Ramchod with the connivance of the Munim Dalsukh Jaipuram, and that the accused had nothing at all to do with them. Chunilal deposed that he made the entries at the instance of the accused. The additional Sessions Judge held that Chunilal's evidence was to be received with great suspicion, that on his own admission he was an accomplice, that there could be no doubt that he was concerned in tampering with the books to quite the same extent as the other mehtas, although the prosecution had suppressed its share in the affair, probably with a view to deprive him of the character of an accomplice, that Chunilal had "improved" in the Sessions Court the story told by him in the committing magistrate's court that he "is a tutored witness." I now come to the occurrence of which Mr. Bhaishunker complains. On the 7th August, 1899, when the witness Ranchod Lallu was recalled, Mr. Wadia, in cross-examination, put to him the following question:—Do you know on what terms Mr. Bhaishunker and the accused stand? The record of the additional Sessions Judge then proceeds:—"Mr. Bhaishunker objects to this question on the grounds that it is entirely irrelevant, as the relation subsisting between the prosecuting counsel and the accused can never be relavant in a criminal enquiry. Mr. Wadia replies that Messrs. Bhaishunker and Hudson have personal feelings in this case, that Mr. Bhaishunker, in consequence of a long-standing enmity with the accused, has been tampering with the witnesses and getting up evidence in order to ruin the accused. Mr. Bhaishunker replies that there is absolutely no ground for the insinuation. The court overrules Mr. Bhaishunker's objection. It further appears, though it is not recorded in the Session Judge's proceedings, from Mr. Bhaishunker's letter A attached to his application to this court, that when reminded (by the Judge) of the risk which counsel ran in making such serious charges against Mr. Bhaishunker, Mr. Wadia stated that he (or as Mr. Wadia says his client) was prepared to take the risk, and that he was acting under instructions. It is admitted that Mr. Hiralal, Mr. Bapulal (a local pleader) and the accused were all sitting by Mr. Wadia when he made the above statement, and that they made no sign of contradicting him. On the contrary the accused, when called upon to make his statement in the Sessions Court, stated:—"In 1897 Mr. Bhaishunker had filed a suit about a house against me, and I filed a cross-suit charging him with fraud and misrepresentation. He bears me a grudge owing to this, and has got up the prosecution in consequence. Mr. Hudson asked me for money, I refused, and so he has filed this suit? (case.) These two have combined against me to ruin me." In the 9th para of his petition, on which the Advocate-General obtained this rule, Mr. Bhaishunker says that "the charges made against him, as aforesaid, by Mr. Wadia, were absolutely false and made without any foundation or warrant of any kind whatsoever, and without any instructions, and consequently *mala fide*. It cannot be true, as stated by Mr. Wadia, that he was acting under instructions." In my opinion, it is clear that Mr. Wadia was acting under instructions. He said so in open court at the time, and he has never been contradicted. The statement of the accused, made in open court, also shows that he gave those instructions to Mr. Wadia. There is no material before this court, from which we can come to the conclusion that Mr. Wadia made, or is now making, a false statement. There is not a scintilla of evidence before us to show that Mr. Wadia was "actuated by malice and personal ill-will" (12th para of Mr. Bhaishunker's application.) Further Mr. Wadia, Mr Hiralal, and Mr. Bapulal state in their affidavits, filed in this court, that Mr. Wadia was acting under instructions. I am unable to follow the distiction, which was sought to be made in the argument at the Bar, between instructions that Mr. Bhaishunker, through personal enmity "got up" the case, and instructions that Mr. Bhaishunker had been tutoring the witnesses. It is difficult to conceive a "got up" case without the witnesses being tutored. I need hardly emphasize the fact that we are not trying the questson whether those instructions were true or false. Mr. Bhaishanker has solemnly affirmed that they were false, and his statement that they were false deserves the fullest considerations, and the publicity which he naturally desires. The question before us is whether Mr. Wadia deserves punishment for stating in open court what the effect of his instructions was? My finding is in the negative. To find otherwise would be to put counsels, who may be in Mr. Wadia's position in a most serious difficulty and hamper them unduly in the conduct of their cases. It was contended that Mr. Wadia was not justified in making the statement he did, unless he was prepared to support it by substantial evidence, and call witnesses for the defence, who could depose to the tutoring, &c., evidence. Mr. Wadia replies that though he was prepared to produce evidence, if necessary, he could not be compelled to call witnesses for the defence. I think he is right.

He was bound to use his own discretion as to whether he would give the counsel for the prosecution a right of reply, and he was justified in relying upon the impression which he thought would be made on the minds of the judge and assessors by the facts which had been elicited from the witnesses for the prosecution and from the accounts produced in the case. He was justified by the result of the trial. Mr. Bhaishunker in the 12th paragraph of his petition dwells on the fact on which the Advocate-General obtained the rule that the charges were made against him as an advocate representing the Crown. In this he is mistaken. No charges were made against him as an advocate. The statement made both by accused and by Mr. Wadia were that both Mr. Hudson and Mr. Bhaishunker had combined against accused to ruin him (acused). The statement was that the nominal prosecutar and the virtual prosecutor had "got up" a case against accused. Mr. Macpherson contended that the fact that Mr. Bhaishunker, in the performance of his duty, has examined the company's accounts and discovered the defalcations, and had launched the prosecution against Nagindas alone, must be dissociated from the fact that Mr. Bhaishunker conducted the prosecution, and that Mr. Bhaishunker is entitled to rely on his position as advocate, quite apart from the genesis of the prosecution in asking the Court to punish Mr. Wadia for making the statement he did. I am unable to concur with that construction. The allegations made against Mr. Hudson and Mr. Bhaishunker were quite apart from Mr. Bhaishunker's professional conduct of the case in Court. Mr. Bhaishunker has no more right to rely on any special privilage than Mr. Hudson. As the learned Advocate General, in opening the case before us, fairly put it, the question is, were the words, made use of by Mr. Wadia, used in a way so as to wantonly, unjustifiably and unnecessarily insult Mr. Bhaishunker? To that my answer is in the negative. Admitting that the instructions given to Mr. Wadia were false, Mr. Wadia did not and could not know that they were false. He cannot be punished for acting on them. Mr. Bhaishankar has asked us to send for the record of the case in the Sessions Court, and after such inquiry as may be deemed necessary to direct that the portion thereof containing the statements made by Mr. Wadia against him may be amended by the same being expunged therefrom. I see no reason for us to take such action. We are not sitting in appeal on Mr. D'Souza's judgment, and certainly we could not take such a step which would amount to grave censure of Mr. D'Souza, without giving him the opportunity of explaining his conduct. I would discharge with costs the rule obtained against Mr. Wadia I think that Mr. Bhaishanker should pay the costs. The rule no doubt was obtained by the Advocate General, but the Advocate-General acted solely on the sworn petition of Mr. Bhaishanker. The rule was granted on hearing Mr. Macpherson for the Advocate-General and upon reading the petition of Mr. Bhaishanker. Mr. Macpherson stated in Court when the rule was argued that he appeared for Mr. Bhaishanker as regards Mr. Wadia, and for the Incorporatad Law Society as regards Mr. Hiralal. Mr. Bhaishanker has had the powerful advocacy of one of the leaders of the Bar in support of the rule, and I can see no reason why, now that we are agreed that the rule should be discharged, costs should not follow the event. In coming to that conclusion, I do not withhold legitimate sympathy from Mr. Bhaishanker. As one who has known him for many years, I am glad that he has had the opportunity of solemnly affirming that the statements made against him are false. But my regard for Mr. Bhaishunker must not lead me to do what, in my opinion, would be an injustice to Mr. Wadia; and I cannot help saying that, in my opinion Mr. Bhaishankar chose the wrong time and place for clearing his character if he thought it necessary to do so; and that his petition to this Court, which was solemnly affirmed, contains allegations which he should have omitted. He knew that Mr. Wadia stated in the Sessions Court that he was acting under instructions. Is Mr. Bhaishankar now justified in giving the lie to Mr. Wadia and in asserting that such a statement cannot be true? Is he justified in asserting that Mr. Wadia was "actuated by malice and personal ill-will" when not the faintest attempt has been made before us to prove the assertion? There is no reason to supose that Mr. Wadia bears the slightest personal ill-will to Mr. Bhaishanker. It was not obligatory on Mr. Bhaishanker to go into the witness-box in the Sessions Court, but he could have fairly claimed to do so to explain how he examined the accounts and discovered the defalcations. When his character as prosecutor was attacked, if he thought that his assertions were not sufficient, he could have fairly claimed to go into the witness-box and deny on solemn affirmation the statements made against him; and he could have asked the Sessions Judge under the Evidence Act to report the matter to the High Court. He did not do so. Now that the rule which was obtained on his petition is to be discharged, I can see no reason why he should not pay Mr. Wadia's costs. As to Mr. Hiralal, I understand that the only charge brought against him by the Incorporated Law Society is that he neglected to answer Mr. Bhaishanker's letters. Whether such a charge is one which should be taken up by the Incorporated Law Society I have doubt. It was a piece of discourtesy which might well have been met with the contempt which it deserves. I cannot, however, but express my satisfaction that the Incorporated Law Society is so mindful of the honour of the members of the profession. That it has thought it necessary to bring before the Court even a breach of professional *etiquette* and common courtesy. I would discharge the rule obtained against Mr. Hiralal, and leave him to bear his own costs.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE, the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

SMOKING IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE MIRZA VS. RAGHUNATH MUKOOND AND ANOTHER.

JUDGMENT was given in this matter, in which the complainant Dadabhoy applied for revision of the order passed by Mr. S. B. Spencer, Presidency Magistrate, on the 6th July last, by which he discharged the accused Raghunath Mukoond and Khunderao Ramchundra, who were charged by him with the offences of insult and hurting religious feelings and abetment respectively; the accused being further charged under section 110 of the Railway Act, for smoking in a railway compartment not reserved for the purpose. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Robertson and Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, appeared for the applicant.

The petition of the applicant was argued on the 9th August before Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade, who directed Mr. Spencer to send in a report in the matter. After the receipt of the magistrate's report, the matter was argued before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Ranade, who could not agree on the question, what was meant by a compartment. The matter was thereupon referred to a third judge, Mr. Justice Candy.

Mr. Justice Candy in delivering his judgment on the reference made to him said: This case has been referred to me under section 429 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I have not thought it fit to direct any further hearing. On the case as laid before me, I deliver my opinion that the view taken by the learned Chief Justice is correct; and that the complainant and the accused were "in the same compartment" as provided by section 110 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. There is no definition in the Act of the word "compartment." It is possible that it may be used in different senses in various sections of the Act. In the Oxford New Dictionary, "compartment" is "a division separated by partitions: a part portioned off." In each of the second class carriages of the B. B. and C. I. Railway used between Bombay and Bandora, there are (as shown in the plans attached to Mr. Spencer's report) three main compartments. They are divisions separated from each other by partitions right up to the roof of the carriage. Each division is thus completely screened off from its adjoining division. Each division is thus a compartment. But each of such divisions is further subdivided by a partition which is about three feet high. Each subdivision or section is in itself a compartment, for it is a part of the original compartment which is partitioned off, and it has its own door for entrance and egress. For the purposes of exhibiting the maximum number of passengers for each compartment (sections 63, 93, 102, and 103,) the railway administration treat each section or subdivision as a "compartment." They may be perfectly right in so doing: it is not inconsistent with the language of the section. But if they follow the same line with regard to sections 64, 95, and 119 (reservation of compartments for females,) or 110 (smoking,) then their action is not consistent with the intention of the Legislature. A thing is not within the statute unless it is within the intention of the statute. Obviously the tention of the Legislature is that, in certain cases, there shall be a compartment reserved for the exclusive use of females, so that they may have privacy and be unmolested by males. A section or subdivision of a compartment, as I have described above, is certainly not such a compartment. So too with smoking. It is obvious that in a full compartment of twenty persons, if one or more of the passengers in section or subdivision A can smoke without regard to the assent or dissent of the passengers in section or subdivision B, then the provisions of section 110 are a farce. We are not compelled so to read the statute. The case will accordingly go back to the magistrate with the direction set out by the Chief Justice, namely that the order of the magistrate be reversed and the case sent back for trial on the charge under section 110 of the Railway Act IX of 1890. The finding of the magistrate on the charges under sections 504 and 298 of the Indian Penal Code in application No. 169 of 1899, and under sections 298 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code in application No. 168 of 1899, is not disturbed.

CALCUTTA RACKET CLUB.

THE final tie of the single handicap tournament was played off at the Racket Courts on Saturday afternoon, when Mr. S. B. Moultrie met Mr. F. H. Stewart. Despite his heavy handicap (—9) Mr. Moultrie won the final from Mr. Stewart (+1). Although the weather was very sultry, a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the tie. The first game was won by Mr. Moultrie, the score standing 15 to 6. This game was rather a runaway one. Mr. Moultrie's services were specially strong, and he completely defeated his opponent in all the rallies. The second game was also won by Mr. Moultrie with a score of 17 to 15. This was a much better contested game. The score at one period stood at 12 love against Mr. Moultrie, but he gradually crept up until 12 all was called. Mr. Stewart then took the lead and carried the score to 14-12, and at one period of the rallies it looked as if he was certain to win. Mr. Moultrie then went in and brought the score up to 14 all and set. A series of hands were placed without any result; the relaying being fast and well played throughout. After Mr. Stewart had scored one more ace, Mr. Moultrie went in, and with a couple of very good services and a superb stroke in the last rally, won the game and the rubber. The members of the club were "At Home" to their friends at the courts on Saturday afternoon.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	1	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	9	2	25
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	5	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	2	29
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	23
Total	29	18	121
Total plague deaths to date	59,081	50,037	
Same date last year	34	36	138

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 11TH OF OCTOBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·920	NW	2	98·6	65·1	37	...	5·49	—11·55
Sirsa	29·897	NE	3	101·8	67·1	27	..	2·21	—10·25
Delhi	29·896	Calm	2	97·7	73·1	45	...	11·16	—15·07
Agra	29·916	SW	4	101·1	76·9	58	..	21·83	—5·22
Cawnpore	29·908	Calm	0	97·4	68·1	58	...	43·34	...
Allahabad	29·877	SSW	1	97·1	66·9	70	...	38·82	+2·73
Jhansi	29·924	NW	3	104·3	78·6	42	...	28·48	—8·33
Jacobabad	29·935	Calm	1	101·5	55·0	47	...	0·00	—2·73
Karachi	29·937	NE	5	91·9	83·7	68	...	0·09	—5·99
Jeypore	29·958	SW	2	98·7	71·1	41	..	10·96	—15·58
Ajmere	29·951	NW	3	98·4	73·1	50	...	8·84	—11·01
Deesa	29·939	NNE	8	101·6	74·0	46	...	1·25	—24·10
Ahmedabad	29·924	S	1	102·3	82·1	42	...	5·05	...
Bhuj	29·935	WNW	6	100·3	70·9	51	...	5·05	—8·54
Jamnagar	29·926	WSW	9	98·6	71·7	55	...	5·57	...
Rajkot	29·921	N	1	101·4	69·8	44	...	7·35	—20·27
Bhownagar Para	29·905	NE	7	103·6	73·8	44	...	5·68	...
Veraval	29·887	Calm	7	84·1	71·3	69	...	4·94	...
Neemuch	29·967	Calm	7	98·0	72·5	49	...	10·96	—19·51
Indore	29·948	NW	3	98·1	71·1	53	...	15·06	—17·47
Saugor	29·958	WNW	4	98·3	70·1	62	...	22·52	—22·67
Jubulpore	29·930	SE	2	96·0	65·7	57	...	33·88	—21·77
Hoshangabad	29·931	Calm	1	98·1	70·2	51	...	21·97	—31·09
Khandwa	29·945	ESE	5	103·2	78·1	36	...	8·07	—22·51
Raipur	29·931	Calm	2	99·9	70·6	56	...	23·61	—23·74
Nagpur	29·930	Calm	4	99·7	70·1	48	..	12·41	—32·34
Amraoti	29·940	SSE	7	101·3	72·8	52	...	12·37	—20·03
Akola	29·940	WSW	5	103·7	70·2	32	...	10·56	—22·07
Surat	29·875	N	3	105·2	79·1	52	...	18·47	—26·97
Malegaon	29·911	ESE	15	103·7	73·1	39	...	7·13	—14·94
Bombay	29·855	NE	6	88·7	79·2	83	...	34·25	—36·82
Poona	29·912	SW	7	98·5	68·4	60	..	10·06	—12·15
Ahmednagar	29·915	SE	1	95·9	64·5	60	...	9·29	...
Aurangabad	...	Calm	7	97·9	68·7	40	...	10·60	...
Sholapur	29·904	SW	7	100·2	71·0	49	...	11·80	—15·02
Ratnagiri	29·864	SE	5	88·9	74·4	87	...	58·01	—48·86
Belgaum	29·878	Calm	8	89·3	64·1	61	...	24·20	—14·85
Goa	29·887	SW	8	86·0	77·4	81	...	48·25	...
Karwar	29·878	NE	2	85·7	75·5	91	...	58·78	—58·56
Mangalore	29·885	Calm	2	86·8	78·4	78	...	68·22	—36·58
Calicut	29·886	WSW	4	90·2	75·5	79	...	62·79	—21·91
Cochin	29·868	NNE	...	91·0	74·7	84	0·21	47·42	—29·16
Bangalore	29·907	ENE	8	86·8	65·3	85	0·50	15·50	—6·85
Secunderabad	29,908	ESE	6	94·6	72·5	78	...	14·64	—12·38
Masulipatam	29·921	NNE	10	92·1	75·6	95	0·34	17·77	—8·32
Bellary	29·909	SE	5	95·2	71·2	50	...	10·74	—1·80
Cuddapah	29·898	SE	L	93·1	77·4	85	...	9·85	—12·46
Madras	29·868	NNW	6	90·5	74·0	89	1·25	14·51	—3·33
Coimbatore	29·894	W	3	92·9	68·6	74	2·72	6·79	—0·33
Trichinopoly	29·883	Calm	4	88·0	73·4	81	0·45	5·95	—7·79
Negapatam	29·867	Calm	11	93·0	75·9	89	...	6·29	—6·57
Colombo	29·893	S	5	88·0	74·0	89	0·13	14·52	—10·48
Aden	29·936	ENE	11	91·3	75·9	68	..	0·02	—0·41

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate. F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Neemuch, the pressure has changed by small amounts in all districts. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest along the coast from Bombay southwards as far round as Madras. Gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season over nearly the whole country, and the minimum from 5° to 11° in excess in Central India, Rajputana and at Jhansi, Deesa, Khandwa, Amraoti, Surat, Malegaon and Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Akola, Mangalore and Bhavnagar Para, and the lowest 54° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Colombo, Negapatam, Coimbatore, Madras, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Bengalore, Mangalore, Goa, Surat, Neemuch, Ahmedabad, Jeypore, Jhansi and Agra.

Heavy rain has fallen at Coimbatore (2·72") over an inch at Madras (1·25"). 0·50 cents at Bangalore 0·45 at Trichinopoly, 0·34 at Masulipatam, 0·21 at Cochin and 0·13 at Colombo.

The winds on the Coromandel Coast are feebly cyclonic, and the weather to the eastwards of that coast appears to be slightly unsettled. Conditions are favourable for local rain in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 11.

Wednesday.—Pressure has been steady except in the central parts of the country, where it has risen slightly. Its distribution is practically unchanged. The chief feature in to-day's weather conditions is the commencement of rainfall in Madras. Coimbatore has received three inches, Madras and Tinnevelly one; Coconada, Bangalore and Trichinopoly half an inch. A few showers have also fallen in Malabar and in Upper Burma, East Bengal, and Assam. Taunggyi has received two inches. A brisk to rapid fall of temperature due to the rainfall has occurred in South India, and on the Madras Coast. Mean temperatures continue in large defect in Sind, are normal in Assam, Bengal, the Punjab and South India, and are in excess elsewhere.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th October, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·853
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	84·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·799
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	88·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of wind*	NNW, NE, E, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	150
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	0·00
" " year	35·90
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m., of 11th Oct.	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—OCTOBER 10.

10 p.m.	82·2

WEDNESDAY.—OCTOBER 11.

6 a.m.	79·9
10 a.m.	86·4
2 p.m.	87·6
4 p.m.	88·3

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES :
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

BURGLARS DEFEATED
BY A
CHUBB'S.
STRONG ROOM DOOR IN SCOTLAND.
BUCKHAVEN, FIFE; N. B., Sept. 1st, 1899.
MESSRS. CHUBB & SONS,
LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to acquaint you that on the night of 21st August, 1899, the Strong Room Door with which you supplied us in 1883, was attacked by some parties who endeavoured to break it open and to pick the lock.

Although they do not appear to have been furnished with professional Burglar Tools, they used a great deal of violence, but were quite unable to obtain an entrance or to destroy the door.

We are glad to be able thus to testify to the excellent quality of your work, and to the very satisfactory way in which it resisted this severe attack.

Yours faithfully,
P. P. BOWMAN & Co.,
ARCHIBALD BOWMAN.
CHUB'S SAFES, BOXES, AND LOCKS.
APPLY TO SOLE AGENT,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
CULTIVATORS CO'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Rs. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

AN extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in London yesterday of Rs. 20,000, on Madras, at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Consols advanced 3-8 per cent. yesterday, to 104. French Rentes remained at 100 1-2; while Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·31 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan rose 1-2 per cent, to 112 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities 5-8 per cent., to £63 3-4. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 4 5-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 4 3·4 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 26 3-4d. per doz.; but in New York the price of the metal was 1·4 cent lower, at 58 1-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·86 1-4 dollars. Some £225,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,660,000 quarters, compared with 1,650,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 41 1-4s. per 416lbs., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market firm; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 39 3-4s. per 4 16lbs., same shipment, to the same port, market firm; Brown Rapeseed at 38 1-4s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to the same port, tone of the market firm; Linseed at 47 1-2s., October-November shipment, to Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal, market steady.

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-32d.; and American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower all round, extreme quotations being 3 7-8d. for October, and 3 53-64d. for February-March delivery. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 22,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent., at 7 1-4 cents per lb.; Futures 2 points each, at 7·04 and 7·15 cents for January and April, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 59,000 bales.

The Agricultural Bureau Report from Washington dated yesterday, states that the average condition of the crop in 11 cotton States is 62·4 per cent.

To-day, only a small business has passed in our local Cotton market, the purchases reported being but 1,150 bales. For New Broach Rs. 211 per candy was quoted; for "Fully Good" Bengal, Rs. 167; for "Good" Bhownagar, Rs. 190.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet with a small enquiry.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	957	bales.
Wheat	17,716	cwts.
Linseed	1,618	"
Gingellyseed	3,134	"
Poppyseed	1,183	"
Groundnuts	538	"
Castorseed	3,145	"
Rice	71,596	"

FREIGHTS continue firm with a tendency to move up higher yet.

EXCHANGE opened quieter in tone to-day at 1s. 4 3-32d., for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d., for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d., for three months' sight Credits. There was little or nothing reported done, and rates closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 3-8d.	"
Francs	1·72 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at 95 7-16 for Cash, then declined to 94 3-8, improved again to 94 3-4, and at the close, after the telegram regarding the Transvaal war was received, fell to 93 1-4, and finally 93 1-2 was quoted in a weak market, for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, with 87 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet again. Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 35 lower. Bank of Bombay are Rs, 5 higher, at Rs. 1,205 per share.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th October, 1899.

I. The following drills will take place to-day) :—

No. 1 Company (TownHall Compound)—At 8-15 p.m., 40 pr., R. M. L. Gun drill and Laying.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—At 8-15 p.m., 40 pr., R. M. L. Gun drill and Laying.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, week ending 30th September, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,33,052	4,86,897	5,[illegible]67	6,25,926
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	...	...	...	4,51,126

Increase ... Rs. 1,74,800

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd September, 1899, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	83,000	2,00,000	4,000	2,87,000
Or per mile of Railway	180	434	9	623
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	9,12,717	18,46,617	34,393	27,93,727
Total for 12 weeks..	9,95,717	20,46,617	38,393	30,80,727
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	61,066	1,26,635	691	1,88,392
Per mile of Ry. do.	132	275	2	409
Total to corresponding date do.	8,55,470	16,79,093	38,899	25,73,462

Increase for the week ... Rs. 98,603
Ditto to date ... " 5,07,265

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd September 1899, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	300	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	17	18	...	35
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	3,959	1,828	9	5,796
Total for 12 weeks..	4,259	2,128	9	6,396
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	278	157	1	436
Per mile of Ry. do.	16	9	..	25
Total to corresponding date do. ..	3,712	2,156	21	5,889

Increase for the week ... Rs. 164
Ditto to date ... " 507

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 30th September, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	988	...	...	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,870	36,047	...	177	65,057	...
Goods	79,128	62,878	16,250	...	2,12,598	...
Other earnings	7,573	4,629	2,944	...	5,705	...
Total for week	1,22,571	1,03,554	19,017	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	15,20,435	12,37,075	...	...	2,83,360	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

JOHNSON—September 7, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Canada, Francis Godschall Johnson, late of 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, Eldest son of the late Sir Francis Johnson, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, Montreal, and son-in-law of Colonel J. Anderson (retired) Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

CONSIDINE—September 25, at Woodville, Mussoorie, the wife of Mr W J Considine, of a daughter.

KIDSTON—October 7, at 11, Store Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta, the wife of John Kidston, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AERS—TIMOTHY—October 3, at St Mary's Church, Ajmere, by the Rev De Cottagon, Military Chaplain, Nasseerabad, Mr George Cuthbert Aers, Traffic Department, R M Railway, to Miss Florence Grace, only daughter of Mr S E Timothy, Station Master, Ajmere.

PURVES—CLAGUE—October 4, at St Thomas's Church, Free School Street, Calcutta, by the Rev Anstey, Robert Egerton, Punjab Irrigation, to Marguerite Sybil, second daughter of the late P F Clague, of Ramsay, Isle of Man.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1899.

IF the Transvaal Government desired to specially consult the political and military convenience of Mr. Chamberlain, and the War Office, they could not have devised any measure better adapted to the purpose than the belated ultimatum which Mr. Reitz handed Mr. Conynghame Greene on Tuesday morning. Had war in forty-eight hours been declared to be the consequence of refusing to withdraw the British troops from the Transvaal Frontier a month since, General Penn Symons would have found himself in a position of great difficulty and even of peril. At that time the Boers' levies were as strong as they are now, and the inadequate forces opposed to them on the north-western frontier of Natal would have been in imminent danger of being surrounded and cut off by greatly superior forces. The time that was allowed to go by gave the Indian Contingent of 10,000 men time to land, and under Sir George White make that part of the frontier absolutely secure. There is now little opportunity for a telling victory exposing the shortcomings of the British preparations and thereby endangering the popularity of the Government in England. Successes will now probably be on the Imperialist side, and in this world nothing succeeds like success. In England there was a growing tendency to question the singleness of purpose with which Mr. Chamberlain professed to be seeking a peaceful solution of the Transvaal imbroglio. Sir Edward Clarke, the staunchly Conservative member for Plymouth, wrote a remarkable letter, that appeared in the *Times* of September 21, in favour of peaceful negotiations, and declaring that there was no justification for going to war with the South African Republic. Other Conservative members of Parliament expressed themselves with equal emphasis against the unwisdom of throwing the civilization of South Africa back for generations by an unnecessary war.

Mr. Chamberlain was himself brought to modify his attitude partly, no doubt, by the growth of this feeling amongst his own colleagues, and perhaps in part to the realization that the threats of war were precipitating a dangerous crisis while the military preparations were lamentably deficient. His later despatches were so different from those that preceded them that the incorrigible Sir Wilfrid Lawson declared that some one was sitting on Joe's head. The Transvaal Government was not reassured by the change of tone; they ascribed it to duplicity and came to the conclusion that war had been intended from the beginning and would be the inevitable outcome. Now Mr. Chamberlain is relieved from all embarrassment by an ultimatum prescribing conditions that would be deemed harsh and imperious if imposed by a victorious power on a defeated enemy. The first condition is that all points of difference should be dealt with by arbitration or other amicable way to be mutually agreed upon. Then comes the peremptory demand that the troops on the frontier be instantly withdrawn. This is followed by the condition that all reinforcements landed since the 1st June should be withdrawn within a reasonable time to be mutually determined; and both Governments shall undertake that no attack shall be made during the negotiations. The most objectionable, and impracticable, of all is the demand that British troops now on the high seas shall not be landed at any port in South Africa. It would be inconceivable that any Government should comply with such an arrogant and impossible demand. It is reasonable to conclude that compliance was the last thing expected. The object is to put an end to further delay, and begin the fighting before the British preparations were complete. This intention is clearly indicated in the statement that, if the reply, to be delivered not later than 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, were unsatisfactory, the Transvaal Government would regard it as a formal declaration of war, and moreover that any movement of troops towards the frontier would be equally regarded as a declaration of war.

The Boers have no doubt heard, as we have, that the transport and other arrangements will not permit the Army Corps, which is now being organised in England, to be landed in South Africa before Christmas. However this may be, Mr. Chamberlain can now announce to Parliament that all his efforts for the maintenance of peace have been frustrated by the precipitation of the Boer Government in sending an ultimatum, which was in itself a declaration of war. Lord James of Hereford, addressing an audience at Aberdeen, has already taken that line. His lordship declares that diplomacy has been exhausted and that the ultimatum has now rendered war certain. If that distinguished legal luminary were speaking in the palace of truth, he would have said that the new diplomacy has been eminently successful and has goaded the Trasvaalers into a declaration of war, thus saving all further trouble on that score. It is certain that three weeks ago General Joubert and his colleagues found great difficulty in holding in the younger burghers who were eager for instant action. We have since learnt that a movement was being organised against the Commander-in-Chief, who was suspected of being opposed to war, and it was proposed to replace him by a fighting general. We have also heard that a large number of young Cape farmers are moving north to throw in their lot with the citizens of the two Republics. On the 22nd September a *Standard* correspondent telegraphed that, according to the Boer Press, the firing of the first shot might mean a Dutch rising throughout South Africa, including Rhodesia. On the other hand the Uitlander Press was repeating in stronger language what Mr. Chamberlain had thought it useful to say. But there was no question of franchise or redress of grievances, but of putting an end to the Republics. The growing unrest among the native tribes gave much anxiety to every one in South Africa, who understand how war between the two white races will be consummated if the Kaffirs and Zulus take a hand in the game. Forty-five thousand Uitlanders from the Rand are houseless and penniless refugees in the Cape and in the Rand. This means that the gold-mines, which brought them high pay and their employers colossal fortunes, are now closed down. In the rains, which will soon be due, the works will be flooded, and the costly machinery ruined by rust and neglect. It is the opinion of practical miners that the cost of draining the mines would be prohibitive, especially as it would be necessary to lay down machinery anew. Six months' reckless agitation has undone the work of years.

THE London Press is naturally indignant at the arrogance of the Ultimatum of the South African Republic handed by Dr. Reitz to Mr. Conyngham Greene. The reply is brief and dignified. It simply expresses regret that the Pretoria Government should have addressed such a document to Great Britain, and adds that the British Government has no further communication to make. Several places are mentioned in which it is thought likely that the Boer Commandants will take the offensive. We need not attach too much importance to the statement that the British staff will act on the defensive. If they really intended to be satisfied with that modest role, they would, in all probability, have announced that they would assume the offensive all along the line.

ACCORDING to the statements of a correspondent, the Japanese have adopted a peculiarly elastic method of procedure in South Formosa. In the matter of proclamations especially they seem to be carrying out the principle of taking away with the left hand what they give with the right. Proclamations are sometimes affixed all over the country, but before the next morning they are torn down by the same policeman who pasted them up, so that generally the populace do not know where they are in regard to obedience to the laws. What is the law to-day appears to be a crime to-morrow, and it is not surprising that there is a good deal of discontent among the people. The posting and defacing of proclamations appears to be deliberately calculated, in order that the Japanese authorities can assert or deny the existence of the notice according as it suits their policy. It is stated that cases have occurred in open court where defendants have pleaded that they did not know of the existence of a certain proclamation. They were told that it was issued on a certain day, and were punished for not having complied with it. It would be subsequently discovered by the unfortunate delinquents that the order was pasted up for a few hours and then officially removed. On the other hand, should the defendant plead that he is within the law according to a certain proclamation, he is asked to produce a copy of it, As he cannot do this, the authorities deny its existence and the man is punished. An illustration is given by the correspondent in reference to the salt tax. The first Governor of Formosa, Admiral Count S. Kabayama, gave unbounded satisfaction to the people by a proclamation abolishing the tax on salt as well as the monopoly of its sale. This induced a large number of Chinese to become salt merchants, and they managed to do tolerably well. In July last, however, four Chinese officials in Japanese employ gave out that they, along with a large number of Chinese gentry, had farmed the salt monopoly from the Governor. They forbade anybody to sell salt, sealed up all the dealers' shops, and opened a store themselves. No proclamation was issued re-establishing the monopoly, and, after waiting a month, one of the merchants went to the monopolists and asked them to take his stock off his hands. They refused, and, after he had failed to get any redress from the Government officials, he boldly decided to begin selling his salt as formerly. The monopolist tried to get the police to arrest the bold man, but was told that there was no law forbidding any one to sell salt. In a few days, however, the merchant was summoned on a charge of illegally selling salt, and, when he appeared before the court, he was promptly fined ten dollars. When he asked about the proclamation which stated that any one could sell salt, he was at once bundled out of court. Really, the proceedings have a burlesque appearance, but the serious side to the business is that the ranks of the banditti, who abound in the region between Kag and Bheanghoa, are regularly recruited by men who have been victimised in this fashion.

THE *Punjab Government Gazette* for the current month contains interesting remarks on the administration of the Registration Department for the three years from 1896 to 1899. The total number of documents registered during this period was 137,355 more than in the previous triennium. From 1896 to 1898 the famine was the chief factor in increasing the number of registrations, and it is considered probable that its effects kept up the number of alienations in the past year. Taking the three years as a whole it is estimated that 43 per cent. of the documents registered affecting immovable property was almost entirely due to the scarcity. In the famine districts the distress led to alienations to money-lenders, while elsewhere the profits made by agriculturists increased the demand for land among themselves. In 1897-98 38 per cent. of the sales and 58 per cent. of the mortgages registered were transfers to the money-lending classes, while only 16 per cent. of the sales and 29 per cent. of the mortgages were in favour of new agriculturists. In some districts, however, the zamindar seems to be successfully competing with the money-lender in regard to mortgages, and it is noted as satisfactory that of the total sales registered during the two years from 1897 to 1899 in 61 per cent. the buyers were agriculturists. The cultivator prefers to sell to a cultivator, and will only mortgage to the money-lender when unable to escape his grasp. It is stated that the financial results of the working of the Registration Department are satisfactory, but considering the necessities which for the most part drive people in India to the department its prosperity can hardly be considered gratifying. The Government remarks conclude with an expression of thanks to Captain Parsons for his interesting report and for his efficient administration of the department during last year.

THE plague returns for the Presidency show only a slight increase on the figures for the preceding week, and, while there are more districts free from pestilence, the severity of the disease has increased in many other districts. In Bombay City there were 773 deaths, of which only 109 are ascribed to plague, whereas the quinquennial average is 496, and it is feared plague is more prevalent in Bombay than the return indicates. In Poona City there is a steady decline, but in Poona District the ravages of the disease are alarming—1,219 cases and 898 deaths. There is a welcome decrease in Nasik, which has suffered severely and long, but in Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar the victims increase in number. Ahmednagar and Bijapur are passing through the fires of affliction, and the sudden development of plague in Sholapur last week continues. The people in Kolapur and the Southern Mahratta country continue to die at the rate of about 800 per week. The severity of the disease is lessening in Baroda territory, Bhor and Aundh States, but the figures for Hyderabad (Sind) are exactly double what they were last week.

THE wedding took place on Monday, at All Saints Church, Malabar Hill, of Miss Adelaide Oakshot, eldest daughter of the late Mr. A. O. Oakshot of Swansea and London, to Surgeon Edwin Folliott, R.N., of H. M. S. Magdala. The service was choral and the Rev. C. M. Barham, M. A., performed the ceremony. The bride was led to the altar by Captain H. L. Fleet, R.N., of H. M. S. Magdala, and was given away by Mrs. Adams Wyllie. Mr. A. W. Claxton, R. N., acted as best man. The bride wore a dress of plain white duchesse satin with train. As the bride and bridegroom left the church the wedding march was played by Mrs. Thompson. From the porch to the carriage the officers of H. M. S. Magdala formed an archway with their drawn swords. A garland was suspended from the masthead of the Magdala in honour of the wedding.

MR. STEWART WILSON, Postmaster-General in the Punjab, has returned to Simla from his tour in Kashmir.

COLONEL F. H. WHITLAY will, it is understood, succeed Colonel Paley as Adjutant-General at Punjab Army Head-quarters.

THE Metropolitan preached an interesting sermon at Christ Church, Simla, on Sunday morning, 8th instant. He took for his text the verse in St Mark's Gospel describing the miracle of the healing of the deaf-and-dumb man on the Lake of Galilee. He said there were many who admitted the existence of truth, justice, and charity in this world, but those who acknowledged the presence of God's holy spirit and heavenly charity were fewer. Nevertheless history and conscience alike proved that these last were realities. A personal friend of his own at home had written in the English press endeavouring to show there could be no such things as miracles; yet take away miracles and there was little left to love, nothing left to worship in the Biblical narrative. On the other hand, in all the miracles where radiance from above came down upon suffering humanity, there was a suggestion of sympathy and sacrifice, Christ taking upon himself the pain of which he relieved others. His lordship Bishop Weldon, had been asked on this occasion to speak on behalf of the Cambridge Mission at Delhi. Cambridge was his own University; and he was the devoted friend of Christian missions, which he looked upon as the abiding hope of India. Many people were unable to understand these missions, or the faith which brought out the best of English culture to them—not, as was the case with heathen faiths, to kill but rather to sacrifice themselves, a pathetic offering, to India and its teeming millions.

THE heavy harbour dues levied by the Madras Port Trust being likely to hamper the importation of Australian horses into Madras, the Government of India have addressed the Port Trust on the subject.

THE Chitral Relief Force reached Dir on the 6th instant, having found the country up to this point perfectly quiet, and the road in excellent condition. The first half of the column was to start again on the 8th. The Nawab of Dir hospitably entertained the officers of the Force at dinner on the night after their arrival.

AHMEDNAGAR was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Saturday last, when the nuptuals of Miss Cissle Veale to Mr. W. Booker of Poona, took place. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Veale of the Public Works Department, who was long in charge of the works at Kirkee; and the groom is the eldest son of Mr. W. H. Booker, of the Bombay Education Society's Press, Byculla, Bombay. The wedding took place at Christ Church, the Rev. Mr. Rountree, Chaplain, officiating.

AN attempt was made at Drosh, at 1 a. m., on Sunday morning, by rifle thieves to cut down a sentry of the 39th Garhwar Rifles on guard over Colonel Lorne Campbell's tent. In defending himself the sentry received the blows of his assailant's sword upon his rifle and then closed with him, being slightly wounded in the hand. He succeeded, however, in disarming his opponent. The thief managed to escape owing to the darkness and was fired on, and he left his sword behind. His confederate was fired at by the other sentry but was unluckily missed. The Chitralis, who are scouring the district, are in hopes of capturing the rifle thieves.

SINCE 1894-95 the cost in the Military Budget of medical supplies has risen by over two and half crores of rupees, exclusive of the expenditure for special services. The Government have, of course, every desire to maintain the equipment and stores on a sufficient scale to provide adequate dieting for the sick and to supply proper medical comforts; but they wish to ensure that this is done in an economical manner, which the increase in expenditure of recent years puts in some doubt. A competent committee will accordingly be appointed to consider the question next cold weather.

THE recent terrible landslips at Darjeeling have not spared Sikkim, where most disastrous results are reported. Roads are destroyed, and bridges, which have cost many thousand rupees during the last year, are swept away. The loss of property is stated to be enormous, though the full extent of damage done cannot be readily ascertained in a country devoid of telegraphic communications. The most tragic incident is the total annihilation of the large Rungeet Bazaar, which was literally carried away by the flood in the dead of the night, with many of the unfortunate inhabitants still asleep in their beds. Captain Le Mesurier, the Political Officer, was on tour at the time of the occurrence, and experienced an unprecedented rainfall in the Lachen valley, followed by tremendous slips, which destroyed a considerable portion of the new strategic road to the Tibetan Border. He is busy organising gangs of labourers to start repairs all over the country.

THE Lieutenant-Governor will leave Naini Tal for the plains on the 30th instant, and will at once proceed on tour to the places which have suffered most from drought and in which there is the possibility of relief measures being needed. In this way His Honour will visit Bundelkund, Meerut, Muttra, Agra and Jhansi, arriving at Allahabad about the end of the second week in November, from which he goes on after a day or two to Lucknow. In view of the necessities of the tour the meeting of the Legislative Council, fixed for the 15th November, will be postponed until the 22nd. At the end of November, the Lieutenant-Governor will go to Agra to meet Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, on their first visit to these Provinces, returning again immediately to Lucknow to receive them there.

THERE is no doubt a future bef
making industry in India; but it is a f
not yet seem to be absolutely assured.
year the Bengal Government, in sympathy
policy of encouraging indigenous manufactu
partially substituted country-made paper fo
European article, and the result has been a net
of some thousands of rupees. This estimate, it is true, does not take into account the charges that would have been incurred in connection with English paper in landing it, storing it, and despatching it to distant places up-country; but all the same it is pretty plain that though there may be no real loss to the Government on the whole *bundabast*, some of the prices of Indian papers do not at present compare favourably with English prices. Indeed it was apparently a mere piece of luck that forced the Bengal Government last year to place so large a portion of their orders for paper with Indian firms. There are, it seems, seven kinds of paper in particular in which England has the pull over India in prices. But the stock in the Stationary Office at the time happened to be small, delay was likely to occur in obtaining supplies from England, and moreover there was a want of sufficient storage accommodation. Hence country-made paper scored; but the Bengal Government declare they lost one and three quarters lakhs of rupees over the business. It is clear from all this that the Stationary Departments of the Local Governments will have much to consider when placing future orders. But while ordinary commercial principles cannot be entirely ignored, the fact will also no doubt be kept prominently in mind that the more generously indigenous manufacturers are encouraged the more likely will they be in the course of time to get in front of or at any rate draw level with European producers in the matter of prices.

A TELEGRAM from Cape Town says the captain of the Thermopylæ, which recently stranded in Table Bay, has had his certificate suspended for six months.

THE Admiralty states its intention to place large orders for naval artillery and new boilers for warships in England, in pursuance of the imperial order for the complete reorganisation of the Navy.

TURKHAN Pasha, Ahmed Refik Bey, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of the Interior, and Artin Pasha compose a new commission which is sitting daily at Yildiz to investigate the Armenian Patriarchate's grievances.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of September 1899, were:—1897 Rs. 7,62,00,000; 1898, Rs. 13,99,72,000; 1899, Rs. 13,16,06,000.

A REUTER telegram of September 19 says:—Fifty-four fresh cases of yellow fever and three deaths have occurred at Key West during the last forty-eight hours. Since the beginning of the outbreak there have been 362 cases and seventeen deaths. One fresh case has been reported at New Orleans.

IN the Cape Town House of Assembly the Bill for extradition with the Transvaal came up for second reading. The Attorney-General said that Natal had passed a similar law and the Orange Free State was coming in. Political offences are excluded, but not crimes arising from politics. The Bill was not opposed.

THE "Herald's" correspondent at Chicago states that a big corner in wheat has been inaugurated by Messrs. Weare, the heads of the Weare Commission Company, with Mr. P. D. Armour's millions added to those controlled by the Weares, so as to guarantee success. The Weares have elevators in Chicago capable of storing 50,000,000 bushels.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal of the Government to improve the promotion of Sub-Lieutenants in the Royal Indian Marine, and it has been decided that Sub-Lieutenants after completing two years' service, and obtaining good certificates, shall receive Rs. 125 per month, and on completing four years' service, shall be promoted to Lieutenants.

At a meeting of the Moscow Agricultural Association held at Moscow, attended by a number of British agriculturists, it was decided that the proposed Anglo-Russian Exhibition in Moscow could not take place before the year 1902. The British delegates pointed out that the English markets specially desired Russian flour of prime quality; but it was generally agreed that the competition of Russian flour with American, on account of the low price of the latter, was almost impossible.

AT Ceylon on Oct. 5th the death of Mr. W. Leys, a prominent official in Auckland, and whose brother is the editor of the "Evening Star" at Auckland occurred. Mr. Leys had been to England to seek medical advice, but finding that his illness was incurable, he decided to return to New Zealand. On his way back, however, he was taken seriously ill, landed at Colombo a fortnight ago, and was admitted to the hospital. Mr. Leys was suffering from cancer in the stomach, and nothing could be done for him.

AN informing story is being told of Mr. Kruger. Returning home from one of his journeys to England, he brought with him a pair of pyjamas, and his appearance at night in this clothing nearly frightened the life out of the good Tante, his wife. "What's that?" she demanded. Sleeping clothes from England,' said Mr. Kruger, with misgiving. "Then take them off! responded Tante, 'and come to bed in your veldtshoen (shoes).' Can it be Mr. Kruger's habit to go to bed in his boots?

A DESPERATE affray occurred at Carterville (Illinois) on Sept. 18 between white and negro miners, as a result of which six negroes were killed, and one was fatally and two slightly wounded. The negroes had marched into the town to the railway station, where they met a body of white miners. Hot words were exchanged, and then the negroes drew revolvers and opened fire on the whites, who returned it. Ultimately the negroes scattered and took to flight, pursued by the whites, and a running fight was kept up for some time. Troops were ordered out.

AN accident occurred at the Mount Lavinia Rifle Range during a course of class-firing by the Highland Light Infantry. A bullet, striking the target, splintered, and a piece struck the marker, a private of the H. L. I., on the shoulder. The wound was a slight one, but the man was brought to the Military Hospital, Colombo, where the wound was dressed. A board of officers have been appointed to report upon the present condition of the marker's butts on the Rifle Range, and, if necessary, to state what alterations are required to render the marker's butts safe from bullet splinters.

MR. DEMERGUE, District and Sessions Judge, Tinnevelly, has been transferred to South Canara, where he relieves Mr. Murphy, who has been appointed second Additional Sessions Judge for the trial of the riot cases. Mr. J. Hewetson—who has arrived in Madras from furlough—will succeed Mr Demergue at Tinnevelly. Mr. Waller, Assistant Collector, Tinnevelly, has been appointed to act as Head Assistant Collector, Negapatam, *vice* Mr. H. G. Stokes, who has been posted on special duty at the Secretariat, in connection with the preparation of the Annual Administration Report of the Madras Presidency.

IN the Volunteer Fleet cruiser Kherson, which left Odessa for Port Arthur, were conveyed upwards of 70 military officers, including Major-General Alexieff and staff, together with two colonels of the line and several lieutenant-colonels. General Alexieff is to take up command of the newly-created military position at Port Arthur. As usual, a vast quantity of war material, weighing upwards of 3,000 tons, in addition to the officers and men was despatched by this vessel. One of the consequences of the incessant drafting of troops to Port Arthur, Vladivostok and other positions in the East in the occupation of Russia has been the creation of a demand for increased medical service. The virulence of attacks of small-pox and kindred epidemics amongst the Russian soldiery both at home and at foreign stations is a matter to which the Government authorities have for a long time given their most serious attention, and to combat the ravages of these disorders amongst her troops in the East a special staff, composed of nine fully qualified doctors, nine assistants qualified in the art of inoculation, and five nurses, was despatched from Odessa by the Kherson.

EGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER ULTIMATUM TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The British Government has received an ultimatum from the Transvaal Government demanding the withdrawal from the frontier of all British troops within 48 hours.

TEXT OF THE BOER ULTIMATUM.

IMPOSSIBLE DEMANDS.

Oct. 10, Midnight.

Mr. Chamberlain, at seven this morning, received a most important telegram from Sir A. Milner stating that Mr. Reitz yesterday handed a note to Mr. Conynghame Greene at Pretoria in which, after a lengthy preamble in which Great Britain is accused of unlawful intervention in the internal affairs of the Transvaal, the Transvaal Government demands :—

Firstly.—That all points of difference should be referred to arbitration, or some other amicable way, to be mutually agreed upon.

Secondly.—That the British troops on the borders be instantly withdrawn.

Thirdly.—That all reinforcements landed since the 1st June last be withdrawn within a reasonable time, to be mutually determined, assurances being given by both sides that no attack shall be made during the negotiations. On receipt of such assurances the Transvaal Government will withdraw the armed Burghers from the frontier.

Fourthly.—That the British troops now on the high seas shall not be landed at any Port in South Africa.

A reply is requested to the above not later than five o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and, if unsatisfactory, the Transvaal Government will regard it as a formal declaration of war.

Any further movements of troops meanwhile nearer to the Transvaal border will be equally regarded as a declaration of war.

PRESS OPINION IN LONDON ON THE BOER ULTIMATUM.

Oct. 11.

The newspapers in discussing the Transvaal's Ultimatum regard it as astonishingly insolent and arrogant.

THE BRITISH REPLY.

Sir A. Milner will to-day communicate to Mr. Conynghame Greene the British reply, which is understood to be a short and dignified one with simply a brief expression of regret that President Kruger has taken the serious step of addressing such a communication to Great Britain.

The reply concludes by stating that Great Britain has no further communication to make.

THE POSITION ON THE FRONTIERS.

The points principally threatened by the Boers are Mafeking, Kimberley, and the triangle of Natal territory between the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.

THE BRITISH ON THE DEFENSIVE.

The British forces at present will remain on the defensive.

SPEECH BY LORD JAMES OF HEREFORD.

WAR NOW CERTAIN.

Lord James of Hereford, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, speaking at Aberdeen last night, said that diplomacy had been exhausted and that the ultimatum of the Transvaal now rendered war certain.

CABINET COUNCIL SUMMONED.

The Cabinet has been summoned to meet on Friday.

APPOINTMENT ON SIR GEORGE WHITE'S STAFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

Mr. Ashmore, of the Quarter-Master General's office, now on leave in England, proceeds to South Africa on Sir George White's staff.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AMERICA CUP RACE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The race to-day between the Shamrock and Columbia for the America Cup was off owing to a fog.

THE CZAREWITCH.

Oct. 11.

The following is the result of the Czarewitch :—

Scintillant	1
Ercildoune	2
Witcham	3

THE COST OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

HALF A MILLION STERLING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The revised estimates place the initial cost of sending the Indian Contingent to South Africa at just half a million sterling, with recurring expenditure in Africa of eleven thousand pounds sterling annually (monthly ?) for the pay of the Indian portion of the force.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT POSTINGS.

The following postings have been ordered in the Political Department :—Captain Bannerman, from furlough, to Rajputana as First Assistant.—Captain Archer, from leave, to Thal Chotiali, relieving Captain Cubitt, who returns to Malwa vice Major Stewart, who takes leave.—Captain Berkeley, from leave, to Rajputana as an Assistant.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel G. M. Stevens officiates as Colonel on the Staff, R.A., Bombay Command, vice Brigadier-General Blaksley, proceeded home on six months' leave, until the 6th proximo, when Colonel Stevens goes on half-pay, and other arrangements will be made.

The Government of India have ruled that the salary of a military officer, deputed home on duty, shall be restricted from the date of making over charge in India to half that drawn here.

The Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of a Staff Captain to the Mobilisation Section, Army Head-quarters.

Captain L. J. Shadwell, D.A.A.G. for Musketry Instruction, has two years' extension of his appointment from 8th March next.

Lieutenant-Colonel Greenfield, Royal Inniskillings, becomes A.A.G., Madras, vice Colonel Whitby, succeeding Colonel Paley in the Punjab.

Lieutenant-Colonel Aylmer, A.A.G., Burma District, has eight months' leave home on private affairs.

GARRISON ARTILLERY CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

It is now decided that No. 7 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, comes to India, and that No. 12, Eastern Division, goes home.

CHITRAL RELIEFS.

The Chitral Reliefs crossed Lowarai, and arrived at Baradam on the 9th instant : all well.

MUKHTESAR LABORATORY, NAINITAL.

TO BE SPEEDILY REBUILT.

It is understood that no time will be lost in rebuilding the Muktesar Laboratory, it being hoped to have the building restored by April next. It seems that the whole of the apparatus and cultures for preparation of the Malein vaccine against glanders was destroyed in the recent fire, but the rinderpest vaccine apparatus was saved, and the manufacture of this valuable prophylactic against cattle-disease is being continued as before, with very successful results, in the outbuildings of the laboratory.

The Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, visit the locality on the 1st proximo.

PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH.

INSPECTION BY THE SUPERINTENDENT.

A small escort from the 19th Bombay Infantry has been detailed to accompany the Assistant Superintendent, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, about to inspect the land line from Karachi to Gwadur.

TRANSPORT REORGANISATION.

The recently-sanctioned transport reorganisation scheme takes effect from 1st instant.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

Instructions have been issued for the formation of the Viceregal Camp at Agra with the usual escorts.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, Oct. 11.

There were 21 cases and 21 deaths recorded in the city, the total mortality being 32. In the Cantonment there was no case and no death ; in the Suburban area 1 case ; in the District 94 cases, 83 deaths ; in Kirkee 6 cases, 5 deaths ; Lanouli 6 cases, 4 deaths.

All the patients in the Sassoon Hospital are doing well, except Master Lobo, who is very sick.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

Oct. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane arrived here, from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

NAPLES, Oct. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 11.

Mail steamer Annam, from Djiborti and Arcadia, from Australia arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo, on the 11th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 8-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	104
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 3-4
Bar Silver	26 3-4

The sum of about £225,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

NOTES FROM GUJRAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PETLAD, Oct. 9.

A gathering was held on Sunday by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, at his bungalow, in honour of Shrimant Sampatrao Saheb Gaikwar, brother to H.H. the Maharaja Saheb of Baroda. Amongst those present were the local officers, graduates, the whole of the educational staff, and the leading citizens of the place. After the distribution of prizes to the students of the girls and Zenana schools by the Dewan's illustrious guest, and the singing of garbas and recitations Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai made a speech. He introduced the question of female education, strongly advocating its cause, which at present forms perhaps the main burden of his quiet and retired life here.

Shrimant Sampatrao Saheb Gaikwar, also made an able speech, and touched upon the various points connected with the education of females, particularly dispelling the gloom that lurked in some quarters. Some of the undesirable results obtained in a few cases, he said, were not to be attributed to female education *per se*, but could be traced to some amendable cause. He further alluded to what H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Baroda had done towards promoting education in general and particularly female education. In conclusion he expressed his heart-felt thanks to the Dewan Bahadur for the kind treatment he had received at his hands.

The Dewan Bahadur replied, and brought prominently to the notice of those present the fact that H. H. the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur had introduced in a select portion of his territory, as an experimental measure, the compulsory education not only of boys but of girls as well. His Highness was of opinion that in order to ensure the smooth movement of the car of life, the two wheels—husband and wife—must move together with equal speed.

The ceremony was then brought to a happy close by some pieces of music, and the usual distribution of "attar and gulab."

SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOWSHERA.

The Transport Nowshera, which left Bombay on the 24th ultimo, with one squadron of the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, arrived at Durban, yesterday. She has been thence sent to Cape-Town.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

October 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.

Deferred traffic can now be sent all over India without any risk of unusual delay, but that between India and Burma is still subject to delay.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th October, 1899.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	9	7 p.m.	1	14
Teheran	11	1	52 p.m.	1	15
Suez	11	2	45 p.m.	0	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 11th October, 1899.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	1	...	1
" Karachi	5	2	...	1
" Madras	3	8	...	3

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THIRD DAY.

Yesterday was the third day of the Bombay Gymkhana Athletic meeting, and was the first day of the mounted sports. There was again a very large gathering of spectators, and the events went off as successfully as on the two previous days. There were large entries for the tent pegging, and jumping competitions, and it was therefore almost unavoidable that these events should appear to drag a little. The exhibition of tent pegging was on the whole good, though Mr. E. Rivers Smith, who won in the event for horses, was easily victor, taking and carrying very cleanly in both runs. In the event for pony mounts, Mr. A. J. Peile gained the most points. The pony jumping was very fair, but in regard to the majority of the competitors it did not arouse a great deal of interest. The Polo Ball Race was an excellent win for Mr. Fischer, who maintained the lead in the final with very fine play from start to finish. The event of the day in point of interest was distinctly the horse scurry. There was some delay in getting the horses started, but when they were despatched the spectators were rewarded by a really fine race. Coming to the finish Mr. Murdock's Merry and Mr. Fischer's Goat Moth had a splendid struggle and it almost seemed that the latter would be first past the post, but in the last few yards Merry drew away and won by a long neck. The other completed events on the programme created a fair amount of interest. The Lloyd Lindsay competition was held over until Saturday. Results :—

Tent Pegging (a) Horses. Sixteen Competitors.

E Rivers Smith	1
P Thesiger	2
A J Peile	3

Tent Pegging (b) Ponies. Fifteen entries.

A J Peile	1
A V Courage	2
P Thesiger	3

Jumping Competition for Ponies and Galloways 14-2 and under.

Mr E McCausland's Lady Lily, owner	1
Mr F H Burne's Silver King, owner	2
Mr P F Fischer's Hurlingham, owner	3

Eighteen entries. The jumping was fairly good, but Lady Lilly took the fences in fine style and cleared the water-jump like a bird. Silver King and Hurlingham had to jump over again for second place, when the former gained the most points.

Polo Ball Race—First Heat—P Thesiger 1 ; A V Courage 2. Five Competitors. 2nd Heat—P F Fischer 1 ; J A Lord 2. Three competitors.

Final.

P F Fischer	1
P Thesiger	2
J A Lord	0
A V Courage	0

Fischer went away with the lead from the start, and came round in fine style, finally putting through with a splendid long shot.

Horse Scurry, about 3 furlongs. English and Australians, catch weights over 11 stones, 7 lbs ; others catch weights over 10 stones, 7lbs.

Mr J Murdock's Merry, owner	1
Mr P F Fischer's g a g Goat Moth, owner	2
Mr E Rivers Smith's Romano Lieut Courage	3

Six ran. The field was a long time in getting away. Romano went off with the lead from the start, but Merry and Goat Moth coming up when nearing home, displaced Romano and had a ding dong race to the posts. Won by a neck ; length between second and third

The "Issac Walton" Stakes—Ladies nomination.

P. Thessiger	1
C. Corbett	2

Four ran. In this race the competitors had to ride a given course carrying a small fishing rod with line and hook attached, to where ladies were standing with a large property, fish on the ground in front of each. The riders had to dismount, hand the rods to the ladies who hooked the fish, and then returned the rod to the gentlemen who rode home carrying the booked fish. Thessiger was the first to get his fish hooked, and although another rider got away before him, the latter lost his fish and Thesiger rode home the winner.

Spiral race.—Final.

E Back	1
B J B Stephens	2
P F Fischer	3

In this race, which was run in two heats, there being eight entries, the competitors rode in and out of a staked course.

LLOYD LINDSAY COMPETITION.

This event was postponed until Saturday.

The entries for events on Saturday, the 14th inst., close at noon on Friday, the 13th.

BOMBAY MILLS TO WORK SHORT TIME.

EFFECTS OF THE RISE IN COTTON PRICES.

As we indicated last week the rise in the prices of cotton, consequent upon the failure of the crop, is having a serious effect upon the mill industry of Bombay. It is understood that a meeting of the mill-owners has been called for the 17th instant to consider the advisability of putting the mills on short time. It is suggested that the mills should be worked for four days a week, and it is stated as probable that an attempt will be made to induce the mill-owners in Japan and China to unite in the short-time movement. Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. have taken the initiative in deciding to adopt short time, and have resolved to close their mills on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays.

The prices of cotton have advanced from 30 to 50 per cent. since the failure of the monsoon, while the price of yarn has increased only by 10 per cent. The stoppage in the running of the mills opens up a very serious prospect for the operatives, who have already to pay higher prices for food owing to the scarcity which prevails. It is estimated that the earnings of the mill-hands will be reduced by about 40 per cent.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. RACOON.

H. M. S. Racoon, under the command of Captain G. L. Hewett arrived in harbour yesterday evening, from Port Louis, which port she left on the 21st September. She called at Seychelles on the 28th and after a three day's halt there she left for Bombay on the 1st inst. From 17th July last she was at Port Louis having proceeded thence from Aden. The Racoon has come to Bombay to be docked for extensive repairs. During the voyage she experienced fine weather throughout.

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. SURVEY STEAMER INVESTIGATOR.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Investigator, Commander H. T. Henning, R.N., sailed last evening for Calicut. She will survey the Canara Coast, from Hanowar to Mangalore, till the beginning of December, and then will proceed to Madras, and commence the survey of the coast between Madras, and Point Calimere. The R. I. M. steamer Nancowry (in command of Lieutenant Headlam) also sailed yesterday for the same port, and will take part in the survey.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Generals Commanding Forces will in future be allowed a discretional scale of baggage, &c. when proceeding on tour.

Captain P. Hallang, now attached to the Military Department, Simla, gets a wing of the 15th P. I., in Kurram, and was to leave Simla yesterday (Tuesday).

The scheme for horse and mule breeding from cast mares has been completed ; the General Officers commanding districts and the Civil Veterinary Department co-operating in the matter.

An exchange is sanctioned between Lieutenant Heig, 16th Lancers, and Lieutenant MacCulloch, 7th Dragoon Guards.

Lieutenant Buzzard, No. 18 Company, Western Division Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay, is transferred to No. 2 Mountain Battery Royal Garrison Artillery.

Captain Battiscombe, 80th Field, Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Nowgong, is selected for the Adjutancy of the 1st Lincolnshire Volunteer Artillery, Grimsby, and proceeds home shortly.

Major Sankey, Royal Field Artillery, now at home, is posted to No. 41 Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Lucknow, and proceeds to India at once.

LAND REVISION IN THANA DISTRICT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The landholders of Dahanu Taluka and Umbergaon Peta of the Thana District must feel obliged to you for your article in last Thursday's issue of your journal. When the survey operations in a Taluka are completed, the survey authorities call upon the landholders of the different villages to state to the Collector in writing their objections to the proposed grouping of villages and maxima rates, and two hundred or more or less petitions, according to the number of villages in the taluka, they are presented mostly in the vernacular language. The Government Resolution finally sanctioning the introduction of the proposed rates refers to the petitions of objections saying that they have been carefully considered, but, when the revised assessment on individual holdings is publicly announced by the revenue authorities, the people often find to their surprise that the recommendations of the Survey Department are given effect to with very little variations. Any arguments, advanced after the rates have received final sanction of Government, generally carry little weight with the authorities. This was plainly observed in the case of the Panvel and Alibag Talukas of the Kolaba District. The Dahanu and Umbergaon landholders, therefore, have done well in bringing to the notice of the Collector in a single petition their general objections to the proposed rates in addition to what they may have stated in the individual village petitions. I have enclosed a copy of one of these village petitions, and in it the petitioners say "The railway has never carried any produce of this village, nor is there any prospect of its ever having to carry any such produce from it. Your petitioners can at any time prove this fact. The only staple produce of this village is rice, and it is exported by sea route alone, as it used to be before, the railway having nothing to do with its export."

The remarks made in this petition in conection with the railway apply to most of the inland villages proposed in revision to be transferred to the second class from the old eighth and ninth groups. The people admit that the railway has made travelling easier, but they do not think that it has improved their condition as agriculturists. The coast villages have now, as before, been placed in the first class, but the scanty population, and the very unhealthy character of the climate of the inland villages, which led Colonel Francis to put them in the special class with a reduced rate, remain the same to this day. The labouring classes being distinct from the land-owning classes, high wages must necessarily add to the cost of cultivation. An advance of about 25 per cent in the price of rice cannot certainly justify Government in demanding an increase of 33 per cent, when, as I showed on a former occasion, dearness of salt, local fund, forest demarcation, abkari, municipal cess, octroi, stamps, court and registration fees, grazing restrictions, and a considerable rise in the prices of agricultural cattle and of all kinds of manures, have been pressing heavily on the cultivators since the original settlement.—Yours, &c.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Kandewadi, Oct. 11.

MUNICIPAL CLERKSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is satisfactory to note that, following the good example of the Bombay Secretariat, the Bombay Municipality, despite the clamour raised, is seriously considering the question of giving employment to University graduates in a larger measure than before. I have met many of these graduates and have talked the matter over with them. Their number is increasing every year and a majortiy is seen seeking the means of subsistence on very inadequate salaries, the remainder filling up the ranks of the unemployed and the discontented. On the other hand an army of far less educated class of men is found elbowing them fast and securing berths in offices. This is not to be wondered at ; partly vested interests and partly the jealousy, with which the rule-of-thumb men everywhere guard avenues of employment against the intrusion of trained and intelligent men, account for this state of things. In details of office routine, rule-of-thumb men, already in training may perhaps be well up ; but there is no gainsaying that our graduates, if given similar chances, will do much better still, especially where culture and intelligence count for something. For instance this intelligence can best be utilized in the investigation and detection of crime, if the heads of the City and the District Police Forces couldsee their way to draw their recruits from this source. The employment of graduates in grades rising from Chief Constableships upwards cannot fail to raise the tone of that much-maligne service. With proper encouragement there is every likelihood of suitable candidates forthcoming, equipped with the necessary requirements of good physique and a moderately sufficient knowledge of law.

I command the idea to the notice of the authorities.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA.

Octagonal Cottage, Bandora, Oct. 9.

ROAD-MENDING AT BYCULLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I think it right to draw public attention to the dilatory methods of our civic fathers in the repairing of our roads. Victoria Road, Byculla, has been "up" for the past six or seven weeks ; one side has been metalled, but no roller has been used, and it is closed to vehicular traffic ; the consequence is that this road, already sufficiently narrow, has been for nearly two months reduced to half its width and is constantly blocked with bullock carts.

I understand that, owing to the many roads the Municipality are repairing at the present moment, there is no steam-roller available ; but, surely, if that is so, it would be much wiser for them to wait until they had a roller at their disposal before taking up a road and putting the residents to such unnecessary inconvenience. I enclose my card and remain.—Yours, &c.,

A DISSATISFIED RATEPAYER.

Byculla, Oct. 8.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HARRIS TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

WELSH REGIMENT vs. ROYAL FUSILIERS.

These teams met, last evening, on the Cooperage in the second round of the Harris Tournament. The sides were pretty much the same as were engaged in the Rovers' Tournament with the exception that in the Welsh team Garlick played full-back instead of Lewellyn, who went centre-half. The game was pretty one-sided, and in the first half the Welsh scored four goals, by Shipstone (2) Thomas and Allen. In the second half Shipstone added another. The Fusiliers had to act almost entirely on the defensive and the game ended : Welsh Regiment, 5 goals ; Royal Fusiliers, Nil.

Teams :—Welsh Regiment—Goal, Adams ; backs, Garlick and Simons ; half-backs Asthon, Lewellyn and Smith ; forwards, Allen, Shipstone, Partland, Thomas and Watts.

Royal Fusiliers.—Goal, Regan ; backs, Beattie and Hooton ; half-backs, Tibbal, Stephens and Burke ; forwards, Love, Carter, Brennan, Stormey and Miles.

Referee : Mr. Parker, Rovers' Club.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 6th October were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	111	109
Karachi	10	7
Poona (including Cantonment)	303	247
Districts.		
Kaira	13	8
Broach	3	4
Surat	114	103
Thana	84	62
Khandeish	5	4
Nasik	943	700
Poona (excluding City)	1,183	872
Satara	865	708
Sholapur	95	78
Ahmednagar	594	448
Ratnagiri	22	19
Belgaum	857	575
Dharwar	558	430
Bijapur	313	226
Kanara	50	38
Karachi (excluding City)	0	2
Hyderabad (Sind)	150	127
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	12	11
Kolhapur	952	761
Cutch	25	20
Rewa Kantha	0	1
Baroda territory	13	12
Janjira	2	1
Akalkot	8	7
Bhor	22	17
Savanur	38	27
Europeans	4	1
Total	7,394	5,661
Week ending	7,292	5,301
Total to date	323,434	256,333

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Dr. N. N. Katrak presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. There were also present : Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, Hartley Kennedy, Mulji B. Barbhaya, Fazalbhoy Visram, K. N. Kabraji, K. N. Wadia, Mir Aun Auli, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Bhalchandra Krishna A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. W. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Committee considered a letter to the chairman, dated the 5th October, 1899, from Mr. Dinshaw D. Nasikwala, of Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, complaining of inadequate supply of water and stating that since August last there was not a drop of water in the tank attached to the water-closet in his house, which had been built upon the new drainage system for flushing.

Mr. Cuffe observed that this was one of the several complaints which one heard, but which were not officially reported. From his personal knowledge he could say that a large number of houses in the Fort and Colaba Causeway were without sufficient pressure, and people were obliged to employ bhistees (water carriers) for getting their usual supply of water. He should like to know how, this deficiency arose and whether it was possible to get over it.

Mr. Fairlie Bruce, the Water Engineer, explained that the Tulsi Lake had gone down, and in consequence the supply to Fort was short by a million and a quarter gallons a day. The reason why water did not reach upper floors was that the taps on the lower ones were left open. The only means that he could suggest for remedying the evil was to put on meters on the ground-floors, which would enable the upper floors to receive their supply.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said that this complaint was not confined to the Fort Ward, but the other wards had similar complaints to make. It had been admitted by their former water engineer that this low pressure was the cause of a great deal of leakage and was a strain upon the valves. He failed to understand why water could not be supplied in the city at an average pressure. He suggested that at certain hours average pressure might be put on for the lower floor supplies, and then water might be given at the maximum pressure for the benefit of the upper-floors.

Mr. Bruce said if a uniform pressure was kept up water could not reach high houses at all.

Mr. Cuffe remarked that the state of things revealed to them by their water engineer did not at all present a cheerful outlook. The upshot of the whole thing appeared to him to be that they could not get much water from the lake.

Dr. Bhulchandra wanted to know whether the Pavai water could not be pumped into the Vehar lake. They had spent nine lakhs of rupees on the Pavai scheme, and it were well to put it to some use.

Mr. Bruce said that that would not make much difference.

Dr. Viegas asked if sea-water could not be used for watering roads instead of lake-water, and thus economise their water supply.

Dr. Ismael said 800,000 gallons of water was required every day for this purpose.

Replying to a question, Mr. Bruce said that increasing the size of Tansa mains meant an expenditure of sixty lakhs of rupees.

The letter was eventually forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of his remarks.

SUPPLY OF CEMENT.

The question of supplying 3,000 casks of Portland cement to the Municipality by contract was considered. Six tenders were received, the two lowest being these of Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co. and Messrs. John Fleming and Co., for Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 25,046 respectively. Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co. subsequently applied for permission to modify their tender, but the Executive Engineer was of opinion that this could not be allowed and he suggested that in the event, of the company absolutely declining to make the supply at the tendered rates, Messrs. John Fleming and Co.'s tender should be accepted, and in that case the deposit of Rs. 1,000 made by Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co. should be forfeited under the conditions of the tender. The Commissioner concurred.

It was resolved to accept the tender of Messrs. John Fleming and Co., and that Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Company having withdrawn their tender they had become liable to forfeit their deposit which should acordingly be forfeited.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

Since writing my last letter, writes a correspondent, there has been no change in the weather worth mentioning, and rain is anxiously awaited by agriculturists as well as other people. Want of water is likely to be keenly felt later on in the city wells, as, if in normal times they cannot satisfy the necessities of these people, much less can they do so this year, which has been one of exceptionally long drought. Food scarcity is also rendering itself very keen all over Portuguese India, especially in the territory known as the New Conquests. Under these circumstances, the Government should consider the question of ordering importation of cereals from productive centres, such as China, Italy, America, etc., and thereby prevent rice speculators from carrying on their transactions in a manner at once cruel and detrimental to poor consumers. At first, when the scarcity crisis was only at its initial stage, district administrators exerted their influence towards suppressing such a speculation among sellers of cereals, but now that, both in Goa and all over India, the prospects as regards rice provisions are indeed very gloomy, little can be done towards mitigating the impending evils.

On the 28th ultimo, the anniversary of T. M. F. M. the King and Queen of Portugal, H. E. the Governor-General, in commemoration of this auspicious event, contributed Rs. 1,250 to the local famine relief fund.

The "Government Gazette" publishes a notification, holding out handsome pecuniary rewards to those who may shoot tigers, panthers, and other fierce animals, which for the last few years have been playing a horrible havoc among cattle in Old and New Conquests. The notification is but a revival of a similar former one, which had fallen into disuse.

The programme for the newly-created school of commercial accounts and book-keeping has been already published in the official paper. It is a document which does not give all-round satisfaction.

On the 5th instant., H. E. the Governor-General paid a surprise visit to all the convents in Old Goa, which he found in a reasonable state of order with the exception of the convents of St. Caitano and St. Francis de Assiz. His Excellency found these in a questionable condition of order, the respective conservators, Revd. Canons Correa and Mons. Abreu having been therefore forthwith discharged from service.

According to the statistics published in the "Government Gazette," Customs receipts from 1st to 31st March last amounted to Rs. 47,477-8-6 ; postage stamps and postcard brought in August last an income of Rs. 2,827-2-0, while the earnings of the W. I. Railway Company for the week ending 16th September, totalled Rs. 5,090.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 3rd October 1899.

TENDERS.

A letter was read from the Engineer forwarding five tenders received for the supply of 26 rolled steel beams 39'-5 3-4" long, required in connection with the proposed construction of an upper-storey to the shed serving berths Nos. 7 and 8, in the Victoria Dock, and recommending that the lowest tender that of Messrs. John Fleming and Company be accepted. Agreed to.

A letter was read from the Engineer forwarding three tenders for the biennial supply of clothing to peons, &c., of all departments of the Trust to be issued on 1st April 1900, and recommending that the tender of Messrs. Bhawoo Kasinath and Co., may be accepted ; adding that Bhawoo Kasinath held this contract in 1888, 1890, 1896, and 1897 and carried it out satisfactorily. Agreed to.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 29th Sept. 1899.	Total from 1st April to 29th Sept. 1899.	For week ending 29th Sept. 1898.	Total from 1st April to 29th Sept. 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	23	476	18	500
Do. do. out of do.	21	483	18	503
Do. transported	12	336	6	393
Do. attended to	1	31	1	51
Do. warped	1	31	1	38

THE WRECK OF S. S. SHIRAVATI.

Mr. R. Ditchburn, Superintending Engineer of Messrs Shepherd and Co., who has been to Jaitapur, the scene of the accident, to the Shiravati returned to Bombay yesterday, after making the necessary arrangements to float the vessel by the next high tide. So far only one body, believed to be that of a Portuguese, was washed ashore. It seems, the unfortunate man got himself entangled in a life-buoy. Divers were sent down to search the vessel if there any more bodies, but none were found. Mr. Ditchburn entertains hopes that the vessel will got for off by the next tide.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

NORWICH AND LEEDS FESTIVALS.

A NEW COMPOSER.

"HEARTS ARE TRUMPS" AT DRURY LANE

MR. TREE'S REVIVAL OF "KING JOHN."

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The programme of the Norwich Musical Festival has this year obviously been drawn up from the point of view of local rather than of general interest ; and indeed the only absolute novelties will be Elgar's "Sea Songs," German's "Suite," and Perosi's "Passion," all to be produced on Oct. 5. Perosi's work is the earliest of his oratorios, the latest of which, "Noel," has just been produced at Como. Dvorak's Biblical Songs, Verdi's Sacred Works, together with "Samson and Delilah," "Messiah," "Lobgesang," "Hiawatha," Odes by Parry and Cowen, and other compositions which have already been heard in London and elsewhere, though many of them will be new to Norwich, will likewise be performed, the leading artists being Mesdames Albani, Butt, and Brema, Messrs. Lloyd, Ben Davies, Bispham, and Black.

The preliminary preparations for the next Leeds Festival are, by the way, well forward. The British composers of new works will, as we learn, include Sir Alexander Mackenzie (whose "Story of Sayid" was written for Leeds), Mr. Edward German, and Mr. Coleridge-Taylor, with, it is hoped, also Sir Arthur Sullivan, if that eminent musician can find a suitable subject for a new cantata.

Professor Parker's "Hora Novissima" will after all not be given at the Albert Hall this season ; for one thing, perhaps, because the production of a work written to Latin words is always more or less of an experiment. Instead, the "Novello" programme on March 22nd will be devoted exclusively to that very rising young West African composer, Mr. Coleridge-Taylor. Mr. Taylor has for some time past been setting portions of Longfellow's poems to music. His "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," was produced some time since at the Royal College, and his "Death of Minnehaha" will be heard next month for the first time at Hanley Festival. These two works, together with a third, entitled "Hiawatha's Departure," written expressly for the Royal Choral Society, will, with an overture form a whole-programme cantata, "The Song of Hiawatha." Sir Frederick Bridge's choral setting of Rudyard Kipling's "Ballad of the Clampherdown," will, be produced on December 7th.

Mr. Sims Reeves will on Tuesday enter his 82nd year, he having been born at the Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, on September 24, 1818. The veteran tenor has made arrangements for a concert tour through the provinces this winter, an expedition which, undertaken by a singer of so advanced an age, is, we should imagine, almost unique.

The Queen's Hall programmes continue to be full night after night, of fine music. Among French composers Saint Saens, last week was particularly well represented. The two favourite heroes of this master are Samson and Hercules, both irresistible against men, and both powerless against some particular woman. Samson and Delilah, Hercules and Omphale's spinning wheel, Hercules and Dejanira—these are Saint Saens's chosen subjects; and examples of the music with which they have inspired him can always be listened to with interest, especially as presented at Queen's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Henry J. Wood. The orchestral piece known as "Le Rouet d'Omphale" used to be played with wonderful perfection by the Lamaureux orchestra ; but Mr. Wood's musicians render it with equal fineness and delicacy.

The latest composer discovered by Mr. Wood is a Norwegian, Ole Olsen by name, whose symphonic poem, "Asgaardsrein" was produced last Saturday evening without being received with any of the enthusiasm which the admirable works of his fellow countryman, Grieg, never fail to call forth. Tchaikowsky's "1812" overture, which, much more than "Asgaardsrein," might be called a "symphonic poem," evoked the warmest applause. Whether this was due to the subject—the uprising of the Russians and the downfall of the French—or to the treatment, or to treatment and subject together, it would be hard to say. But Tchaikowsky's spirited music seemed to be thoroughly appreciated. Another successful piece, on a smaller scale, was a charming little "Slumber Song," by Mr. W. H. Squire. Mr. Lloyd Chandos sang very effectively the tenor scene from "Oberon," "O'tis a glorious sight to see." Madame Belle Cole, Mr. Hayden Coffin, and the members of the Meister Glee Quartet were also among the vocalists.

From the popular standpoint "Hearts are Trumps" will assuredly rank as one of the successes at Drury Lane. But Mr. Cecil Raleigh, the author, has accomplished something more than the mere satisfying of popular taste. Sensations he has supplied in abundance, nor from his new play has he omitted the elements of broad comedy and picturesque effect. What differentiates his drama from so many of its predecessors at the same house is the fact that in it the human note is so distinctly heard, and that the story has a distinct affinity with probability and actuality. The characters are drawn with a firm and consistent hand, the pathos of the situation rings true, and if here or there may be seen a leaning towards exaggeration in the colouring of the picture, it must be remembered that the canvas which Mr. Raleigh has to employ is one of exceptionally large dimensions, and that to obtain the required results his style must be broad, vigorous, and sweeping.

"Hearts are Trumps" is, in truth, no mere melodrama. It is an ingeniously constructed play, marking on the part of the author powers of observation and discrimination which may be relied on to serve him well on a smaller and more exacting stage. In the mater of mere craftsmanship his work shows the masterhand ; to keep an audience amused, thrilled, and interested for over four hours and a half is in itself no mean achievement. And this, be it considered, cannot be done unless the dramatist's skill is sufficient to knit together into one compact whole the various threads of his story, and to set forth his intrigue in lucid, straightforward, and intelligible fashion. In "Hearts are Trumps" we have moreover, a consistent and plausible plot, out of which the sensational incidents grow naturally and easily. And, as it happens, these are conceived upon a scale wholly in keeping with, and even rising superior to, past traditions at Drury Lane.

Of the story itself it would obviously be impossible to give anything but the faintest idea here. Two "clous" the author chiefly insists upon—the modern craze for gambling among fashionable women, and the dangers to which the present system of life insurance gives rise in the hands of an unscrupulous person. The first motive brings Lady Winifred Crosby to absolute ruin ; the second all but ensures the death of her supposed ward, but real daughter, Dora Woodberry. For, in order to provide herself with means to continue her reckless card-playing, Lady Winifred accepts the offer of a certain Jew money-lender, Leopold Kolditz, to advance a large sum upon Dora's life policy. Driven into a corner for want of funds, and finding that Lady Winifred is wholly unable to repay the loan, Kolditz is confronted by the reflection that only the destruction of Dora can ensure him the return of his money. A paragraph in one of the newspapers directs his attention to the perils of Alpine mountaineering and the ease with which an accident may be precipitated without blame to anyone. And so we have the great final scene of the drama, an extraordinarily beautiful and impressive set, in which happily Kolditz's base purpose is frustrated by the heroism of Dora's lover, and he himself swept away by a descending avalanche.

This, however, is only one of the many threads in the tangled skein of the new drama. In early life Lady Winifred had, it would appear, secretly married a farmer on her father's estate, one Jasper Wain. Believing the affair to be simply a girlish fancy on his daughter's part, the old lord had ousted Jasper from his home, and compelled him, broken and penniless, to fly to Australia in company with his brother Michael. There, shortly afterwards, the luckless man met with his death at the hands of a native, dying, however, without any revelation of his secret. Eager for revenge, Michael, after an interval of eighteen years, during which he has become a wealthy man, returns to England bent upon ruining the family to whom he owes the loss of his brother. Already he has secured a mortgage on the estate, and as Lady Winifred is in no position to pay the interest foreclosure follows. Michael Wain requires no intermediary, and it is he himself who in the presence of her guests and friends, orders Lady Winifred out of the house and home she regards as her own. But as the play progresses Michael comes to know the truth, and is thereby changed from a bitter enemy into a staunch adherent, anxious to repair the wrong he has committed and to make one of the rescue party which sets out for Switzerland in pursuit of Dora and Kolditz.

This, then, represents the most serious aspect of the pictuere. On the lighter side figure Lord Burford, a brewer recently elevated to the peerage; Maude St. Trevor, a dancer at the Frivolity Music-hall, and the laughable incidents arising out of a threatened breach of-promise case between them. It should be stated, notwithstanding, that neither they or their doings are pitchforked into the play; on the contrary they form an integral part of it. For it is through Maude who meets Dora at the studio of Basil Gillespie, an artist engaged upon the girl's portrait, the appearance of which in unexpected form on the walls of the Royal Academy so scandalises Lady Winifred and her acquaintances, that Dora is led behind the scenes at the Frivolity, and induced to do an "extra turn," to her mother's horror. Meanwhile Maude contrives to lure Burford into joining with her in a fantastic dance in the presence of an operator upon the biograph, who, unknown to his lordship, succeeds in securing the scene for exhibition at the Frivolity. The effect of this spectacle upon Saturday night's audience was instantaneous, and they roared with delight at the presentation of an entertainment by no means uncommon nowadays. In the matter of mounting also the new drama is notable. Very pretty are the scenes in the Botanical Gardens; and the interior of the Royal Academy. But probably what will most take the fancy of the public is the scene at the Frivolity Music Hall, so marvellously complete in detail is it. Of the last set something has previously been said. Mountain "gorges" have frequently been placed upon the stage, but we doubt if anything so massive, so magestic, or so effective has ever before been witnessed as the present "Alpine" tableau at Drury Lane. "Hearts are trumps" is admirably acted.

According to the learned author of the choice little book about Shakespeare's "King John," which Mr. Tree caused to be prepared for the information of visitors to Her Majesty's Theatre on Wednesday night, it is now rather more than six and twenty years since this chronicle play was last given in a regular way on the stage of a London theatre of the higher class. The reference is to the revival at the now vanished Queen's Theatre, in Long-acre, on the 21st of June, 1873. More likely to be remembered by middle-aged members among the audience were the two revivals in which Mr. Phelps appeared at Drury Lane under the Falconer and Chatterton managements, though these were several years earlier. They were creditably mounted according to the standard of that time, though they could not compare with the two Kean revivals at the Princesses (1852 and 1858), the latter of which it is now specially interesting to recall, because the little Arthur of the cast was Miss Ellen Terry, while Miss Kate Terry figured as Blanch of Spain, and Mr. Terry, the father of these two distinguished sisters, as the King of France. Of course, "King John" is in the list of Mr. Phelps's productions in his old Sadlers Wells days, which date back to the forties; but practically these instances—few in number and far apart—exhaust the stage history of this play during the last fifty years or more

To Mr. Tree, therefore, it may fairly be said that the credit is due of restoring the earliest in chronological order of the great cycle of the Shakespearean historical drama to the London stage, from which, after a long and prosperous career, it had seemed to be definitively banished. There is little need to say that he has gone about this enterprise in no careless or niggardly spirit. The splendour and picturesqueness of mediæval life, both civil and military, were presented in the wonderful series of historical pictures of Wednesday night as the ante-dated grandeur of Imperial Rome was set before the eyes of the spectators in the ever-memorable revival early last year of "Julius Cæsar." We are all agreed that the play should not be overwhelmed by an attempt to make it a mere spectacle. Whether the beautiful setting of the latest Shakerpearian revival at Her Majesty's falls under this reproach, or whether it is not rather deserving of our grateful acknowledgments as essentially illustrative and stimulating to the imagination, are questions which reverent worshippers of the poet may safely be left to judge for themselves.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at the sitting of the court yesterday.

RE ELLEN ATKINS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi for the revocation of the adjudication order. The learned counsel read the affidavit of the insolvent, which among other things stated that she had ceased to be a boarding house-keeper long before the application for her adjudication was made. His lordship granted the rule and made it returnable after the vacation.

RE DOONGERSY NATHU.

Mr. Bhat, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya opposed the application on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter, as the insolvent traded at Poona. His lordship refused the interim order.

RE MERWANJI NAOROJI ARSIWALLA.

On the application of Nawabzada Nassarullakhan, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE ASPANDIYAR MERWAN AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, and said the opposing creditors had obtained a decree for Rs. 1,000 against his clients for breach of promise of marriage. The insolvents were willing to pay Rs. 30 per month, but as the opposing creditors refused to accept the sum, his clients were forced to seek the protection of the court.

Mr. Dorab N. Bahadurji, for the opposing creditors said the insolvents had fraudulently, and by misrepresentation obtained a month's time from the court to pay off the amount of the decree.

His Lordship granted the usual interim order and ordered the insolvents to pay to the official Assignee Rs. 30 every month.

RE SATIYAPRASAD JOKHI.

Nawabzada Nassarullakhan, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—It is stated that Mr. Krishna Gangadhar Joshi (a trained man) of Kalyan will be appointed as Head Master of Municipal School No. 2, at Thana, vice Mr. Laxuman Vasudev Ghanekar promoted.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I. C. S., Acting Collector of Thana, has selected sixty thousand acres of land at Manore-Khind, in Kelvi Mahim Taluka of the Thana District, as pasturable ground for two thousand cattle, which will be brought down here from Guzrat for grazing purposes (free of charges) shortly.

On the 27th ultimo, Mr. Wood publicly informed the cultivators of the district to send in their petitions individually, through the Mamlatdars of their respective Talukas, about the failure of their crops, which he will take into his consideration and decide whether remissions will be granted to the petitioners.

It appears from the departmental enquiry made the other day by the Hon. Mr. E. T. Candy, I.C.S., barrister-at-law, one of the puisne judges of the High Court of Bombay, that Azam Oke, record keeper, his karkun Vaidya, and Raya Mulekar, a clerk of the District Court of Thana, were held responsible for the confidential document, which was found missing in the office of the judge of Thana, and they have been reduced in their various grades of pay from the 1st instant.

At a special general meeting of the Thana Municipality held in the Municipal Hall, Mamlatdar's kutchery, under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Framroze Ardasir Moos, L. M. and S., on Wednesday last, it was resolved that owing to the scarcity of water the number of standpipes (or hydrants) of Pokharam Reservoir should be reduced in the town of Thana from thirty-seven to twenty-two only from December next, and to sell water to the public at the rate of three pies per six gallons of water on the spot, in order to pay Bombay Municipality the cost for the supply of Tansa water (from the main pipe near Kapur-Bow), to Thana from December 1899 to July 1900.

Azam Govind Daji, a bill collector of the Thana Municipality, made a complaint before Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, last week, against Rajsri Gopalrao Raghunath Ovalekar, inamdar of Thana, for failing to pay to Municipality the tax of his wada (chawl) for 1898-99. The magistrate issued a summons against the inamdar.

It is stated that dead rats have been lately found at Bassein, in Thana District, which is said to be the signs of recrudescence of plague, and in consequence the residents of that place have become terror-stricken. Dead rats have also been found in the wada belonging to Rajsri Dandekar, inamdar at Thana.

The total rain fall to Tuesday October 3, was forty-one inches and eighty-four cents; the total fall same date last year being one hundred and six inches and forty cents. The thermometer readings ranged from 86 to 92 degrees in the shade at Thana yesterday.

ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

THE seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday after noon at its registered office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort. The Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram presided. The notice convening the meeting having been read the following directors' report, copies of which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to lay before you their annual report with the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1899. The prolonged appearance of plague during the larger portion of the year under report and the difficulties of securing efficient labour in such times, coupled with an unfavourable market for yarn and cloth, have considerably disorganised the cotton industry of Bombay, and your mill, like many others, has not been able to escape from the effects thereof. But your directors have the pleasure to inform you that the secretaries and treasurers have met this emergency by voluntarily returning to you the whole of their commission which amounted to Rs. 40,000 for the year for which they deserve your thanks. The accounts show a balance of Rs. 11,763-13-11 to the credit of the profit and loss account including the balance of Rs. 966-2-9 brought forward from last year's account. Out of this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 1,000 to the insurance fund account in pursuance of the terms of the articles of association of the company and recommend that the balance of Rs. 10,763-13-11 be carried forward to next year's account. Your directors have not yet decided to order out the new engine which was mentioned in the last report, as they are advised that the present engines can be worked for some time without any difficulty. The preparatory machinery that was ordered out last year and delayed owing to the engineers' strike in England has arrived during the year under report. It has been fitted up and is now working satisfactorily. Your directors record their sense of deep regret at the melancholy and unexpected death of their late colleague and chairman Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas, whose invaluable counsel on the board, devotion to the interests of the company, and the ability, shrewdness and judgment he invariably showed in its management ever since its formation, have been of great benefit to the company. In his death the company has lost an able hand whose place will not be easily filled up. Your mill, together with the local stock in trade, has been insured to the extent of Rs. 19,30,000. Two of your directors, the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Mr. Chaturbhuj Bhaichundbhai, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

On the motion of the chairman, the directors' report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss accounts was adopted. It was proposed that the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Mr. Chaturbhuj Bhaichundbhai, who retired by rotation, should be re-elected directors of the company for the current year. To this Mr. P. P. Kerwalla proposed an amendment that Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and W. R. Hamilton be elected directors for the current year in place of those retiring. The amendment being put to the vote, was lost, while the original motion was carried by a majority. Mr. Chinoy proposed the reappointment of the same auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. Mr. Pistonji D. Surveyor proposed an amendment that Mr. Pestonji Khareghat be appointed auditor of the company for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 400. The amendment was declared lost, while the original proposition was carried by a majority. A vote of thanks was tendered to the directors, secretaries and treasurers, for their able management of the company's affairs during the year under report. The meeting recorded its deep sense of the great loss sustained by the company by the untimely death of Mr. Damodardas Tapidas who was, for upwards of twelve years, the chairman of the company, and took great interest in the management of the company's affairs. The vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business before the meeting.

POST MORTEMS ON SOLDIERS.

(BY AN OFFICER.)

THERE are many conditions of Military Service which deter men from joining the ranks, and grievances of a sentimental nature stop recruiting more than some people imagine. Men and N.-C. Officers have frequently told me that lots of recruits will not join on account of the dread of post mortem examinations, which are the rule of the Service. I have no complaint to make against the Medical Officers of the Army, and from conversations with them, I am sure that they do not desire post mortem examinitions on soldiers otherwise than when absolutely necessary for diagnostic purposes. The British soldier, on the other hand, has not such liberal ideas, but imagines that the doctors operate on them after death for practice, as a man who dies in hospital is sent to the post mortem room no matter what he dies of. Only a very few days ago I argued the question with a Colour-Sergeant and afterwards looked up the question in Army Regulations. Para. 678, I. A. R., Vol VI, states:—Except during prevalence of epidemics when Medical Officers are allowed to use their own discretion as to making post mortem examinations, post mortem examinations will be made in every case of a deceased British soldier unless objected to by their relatives. In the case of deceased Native Officers and soldiers post mortem examinations shall not be made except for medico-legal purposes, and then only with the permission of the Officer Commanding and with proper legal authority. On reading this I must admit that a private British soldier has a greater grievance than I thought he had, as of course the question of his relatives objecting is of little use to him in this country. One would have thought that the Medical Officer who is allowed to use his own discretion in the treatment of cases and during epidemics would be allowed to do so on all occasions. It is nothing short of disgraceful that such a Regulation should be allowed to stand uncorrected as it means nothing more or less than an order to operate, after death, on the poor British soldier whether his medical attendant considers it necessary or not. I am sure such an order is distasteful to the British Medical Service and that the authourity granted it in epidemics would meet all cases of professional interest without a standing order to mutilate the dead soldier for no valid professional or other reason but simply to carry out the spirit of a Regulation.

According to Regulations, then, the body of a deceased Native Officer or soldier is treated with more respect than that of a British-born subject. There is no authority for post mortems being made of deceased officers' women or children, otherwise than when considered necessary; therefore, I ask, why should there be a standing order for post mortem examinations of British soldiers? If a Commanding Officer of British troops had the same power as a C. O. of natives, he would soon put a stop to this practice; but, on the other hand, I am sure that he would never interfere with the Medical Officer if he considered this examination necessary. As matters now stand, neither the G. O. C. the man's Commanding Officer, the R. M. O. or the officer in charge of the case has the slightest voice in the matter. If a soldier gets his skull smashed in on a field day, before he can be put in his grave a post mortem examination must be made to find out the size of his liver, though every Medical Officer at the station considers this examination quite unnecessary. One would have thought that officers acting as Surgeon-Generals would have detected this error before now; but such is not the case, as the edition of Regulations to which I refer is dated 1898, the very latest. Medical Officers are entrusted with the lives of the officers men, women, and children of our Army, and it is only natural that if considered fit to treat the sick that they should be allowed to use their discretion as regards the secondary question of post mortem examinations.

My second point is not of the same importance as the facts that I have stated, but all the same I bring to public notice the fact that funerals in the Army always take place either at 10 in the morning or at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the very hottest hours in the day. The cause of delay is, of course, to allow time for the examination of the body after death If this examination was not compulsory, funerals could be held at reasonable hours in the morning in the majority of cases, and those attending them would not be exposed to the danger of sunstroke, which they undoubtedly are at present in plain stations during the hotter months of the year.—*Madras Mail.*

THE FAMINE IN KATHIAWAR.

THE supply of water in Jamnagar is running low, and the State contemplates examining a stream of water situated at a distance of 12 miles from Jamnagar, and utilize it for making a water works. If the scheme is considered practicable, a sum of about Rs 4 lacs will be spent thereon. *Bids* have been thrown open for the poor animals. At Jodia, a sub scription list to provide cheap grain to the poor is in circulation, and Kories 1,200 have been contributed therein. The Administrator of Jamnagar has sanctioned the construction of a bund in the river Und, while the application for a railway has been postponed for future consideration. About 500 men have applied for work at Amran, where the project of improving the salty land is in progress. In the Kotda Taluka, the work of levelling the embankments of the Gondali river and a few more have been undertaken. A road from Ardoi to Ribda has been completed. At Bhownagar the merchants have made a collection of grain by general contribution. About 180 bags of grain have been promised in all, and it has been arranged to provide from it cooked food for the poor. In Porbander nearly 12,000 animals have been collected, which are being supplemented daily by about 10 to 15. The daily expense of maintaining them is estimated at Rs. 200. The funds in hand are Rs. 1,604 plus the amount, viz., Rs. 8,000 likely to be received from Bombay. The Gaorakshak Subha has also contributed Rs. 1,000, for the purpose. The Mahajan of Porbandar renders necessary help to the poor and destitute by giving them food.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE HON. MR. W. C. HUGHES.

SOME of the native journals speak in terms of satisfaction at the testimony borne by the board of Port Trustees to the ability and valuable services of the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, at present chairman of the Improvement Trust. The "Rast Goftar" says:—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay did a graceful act when they placed on record the appreciation of the services rendered to that body by their late chairman, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes. No tribute was better deserved by man; for Mr. Hughes has done much for the improvement of the city in so far as the Port Trust Estate was concerned. He will now improve the city in a wider sphere as President of the City Improvement Trust. For six years has he evolved from a fertile brain plans which have worked out in the most satisfactory manner. We have only to look to the new roads made the Apollo Reclamation and the Ballard Pier, and the Oil Installations to draw an acknowledgment from even the pessimists that Mr. Hughes has done for the Port Trust things worthy of their highest commendation. He has left an indelible impress of devotion to duty in his connection with the Port Trust, and the eulogy of his confreres is well deserved and is just due. Mr. Hughes is not a believer in perfervid oratory in connection with business meetings. He knows the incentive to members to play to the gallery when their speeches are to be reported; and he has found that more business and less talk was done at the Port Trust meetings; and on this principle he has refused to open the doors of the Improvement Council Hall; and all honour to him in his bold stand against those who wish to see their orations in print and pine for the lack of it. We predict for Mr. Hughes as great a success in the wider influences he now controls as when he was chairman of the Port Trust.

BOMBAY THEATRES.

Referring to the present insanitary and far from satisfactory state of Bombay Theatres, the "Gujerati" writes:—At Thursday's meeting of the Corporation several questions were disposed, three of which deserve some notice. The present condition of most of the Bombay theatres is not altogether satisfactory, and until a catastrophe occurs, the public is not likely to awake to the danger of allowing the present state of things to continue. Mr. Kalabhai pointed out that theatres were amenable to municipal control under the building rules already existing. If so, the question arises why the municipal executive have so long neglected to look into the matter. Mr. Kabrajee's motion was lost, but we should like to know what steps are going to be taken to reform the present condition of theatres.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" grieves at what it calls the destruction of local self-government in Calcutta, and remarks:—Despite all possible protests and petitions, despite all damning criticism of the Press, both native and Anglo-Indian, the Calcutta Municipal Bill has at last been passed into law and the metropolis of India has been recklessly deprived of the power and privilege of Municipal Self-Government which it enjoyed for so many years past and with such marked and illustrious success as to elicit applause and admiration from the very officials of Government who have now with their curtal axe hewn down both the plant and the superstructure of Local Self-Government.

CHIEF TRANSLATOR, HIGH COURT.

It is said that Mr. Muncherjee, Chief Translator of the High Court, contemplates retirement on pension early next year. The "Rast Goftar" states:—Mr. Muncherjee Bamanji Gagrat, the unostentatious and able Chief Translator and Interpreter of the High Court at Bombay, after a service of about 35 years has, before his contemplated retirement in April next year, gone on privilege leave for three months from the 1st inst. Mr. Muncherji, during the 20 or 25 years that he served as Court Interpreter, had been held in high esteem by all, and had won the good opinion of the Bench and the Bar and of the solicitors and litigants generally by his courteous manners and conspicuous ability. During his tenure of office, the department has been managed so efficiently that there has been scarcely any complaint about delays in translations, and all pressing demands for translations have been promptly met, and the Government revenue in the shape of translation and interpretation fees has more than doubled.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE CASE.

With regard to the final result of the Rangoon outrage case the "Gujerati" observes:—The men of the West Kent Regiment who were implicated in the recent outrage case tried at Rangoon are to be discharged from the army. That is the only action, it is said, the military authorities are able to take in the matter. While the proceedings were going on before the Sessions Court, the counsel for the prosecution openly stated that there was a conspiracy of silence on the part of the soldiers of the regiment and that even certain officers had not done their duty and helped Government in bringing the offenders to justice. In our opinion the whole regiment, with the exception of the men who assisted in the investigation of the crime, deserved to be disbanded. Its transfer to Aden is no punishment at all.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks:—Now, we have done with the Rangoon outrage case. Great credit is due to the Viceroy for the persistent determination with which his Excellency did all he could to bring the culprits to justice. His endeavours might have been more successful if the authorities on the spot had been as prompt and energetic as himself. We must not forget, however, that the accumulated indifference of many years cannot be rolled away by a single effort of a Viceroy, however excellent may be his intentions. After the decision of the Court that Major Morse's speech to the accused was an "inducement," it was hopeless to proceed with the prosecution, except in the case of Johnson. And the perverse verdict of the Jury made even his conviction impossible. The proceedings, in these cases, do no credit either to the Judge or the Jury, and, as we said, the local authorities should not have waited to have the wires pulled from Simla. Though the culprits have got off unscathed, the Regiment will not be allowed to escape punishment. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief seem to be agreed on this point. The West Kent Regiment has been transferred to Aden. Since writing the above we learn that the discharge, of all the soldiers of the West Kent Regiment implicated in this wretched case, has been ordered.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

The establisment of a uniform fare of one anna for all distances on the Bombay Tramway line has brought in a large increase of traffic to the company with a minimum of convenience to the public. The "Rast Goftar" discourses:—The wisdom of the step recently taken by the Tramway Company of reducing the fares to a uniform rate of one anna, is already abundantly established by the large increase in traffic. Not only is public convenience thus served, but we feel sure the Company will have no reason to regret the innovation from a financial point of view. We note that the Company has tried to meet the increased traffic by running additional cars, but any casual observer may see that the number is still very short of the requirements. The inconvenience to ladies, especially is now more marked than ever, and we have received several representations on the subject. Between the hours of 9 and 11 in the morning, and 4 and 6 in the afternoon, it has become almost out of the question that ladies can secure seats anywhere on the lines, except at the terminus, or without waiting in the sun for half an hour or more.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

The "Indian Spectator" says regarding the Mofussil Municipalities Bill:—The debate on the Mofussil Municipalities Bill, in the Legislative Council held last week at Poona, disclosed considerable dissatisfaction at the provisions of the new measure. One of the members very pertinently asked if even the Provincial Governments were not expected to meet Plague and famine charges, as the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent said in his Financial statement, how Mofussil Municipalities, which were not overburdened with resources, could be expected to bear the burden of them. The strongest criticism of the Bill, however, came from the Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar who, in a brief but telling speech, took the Government to the first principles of Self-Government and pointed out to them how the so-called excessive talk of the Councillors was really much to be preferred to their silence. We might elaborate the argument a little further with special reference to India. The Indian people are given to habits of exclusiveness, and are reserved to a degree. If they are ever to be drawn out of their little shells, it can only be by encouraging them to speak what they think on questions of public interest The presence of a large official element in our Municipal Councils is sure to hamper their independence, whatever other advantage may be derived from it. We trust that the Government will see its way to withdraw from all the objectionable innovations in the Select Committee.

PRESIDENT OF THE NEXT INDIAN CONGRESS.

The native journals are pleased at the selection of Mr. Romesh Chandar Dutt as the president of the next Indian Congress. The "Rast Goftar" remarks:—The selection of Mr. Romesh Chandar Dutt, C. I. E., as the President of the next Indian Congress, is unquestionably happy. It is a happy choice not because Mr. Dutt is a distinguished Indian Civilian now on the retired list; not because he is a man of rare literary gift and has made some very successful essays in the field of literature, not even because he has of late been taking an enlightened interest in Indian affairs, but because by study, as well as by the training and experience of a life time, one may fairly expect his mind to be above political bigotry and the arts of the demagogue at the market place.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops, of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE PLAGUE.

THE establishment of plague in Western Europe is fraught with possible consequences of such far reaching importance that the facts require the most careful examination. Small and strictly limited as is the area of its operation, effects have already been produced out of all proportion to the cause, and, should the mischief extend to any of the great centres of activity, an amount of disorganization would ensue, the results of which it is impossible to calculate. Nowadays the whole world is so bound together by steam transit and electrical communication that any disturbance of intercourse and exchange sets up vibrations in the all-pervading commercial other which are at once carried to the ends of the earth. So long as extremities only, such as the Far East, are affected, the constitutional disturbance, to borrow a medical term, is comparatively slight; but when the great centres are touched the case becomes vastly more serious. Hence the significance, from a practical point of view, or the extension of plague from Asia and Africa to Western Europe. The name of this disease carries with it traditional terrors which set it apart from all others, not excepting cholera; and those terrors seem rather to be increased than lessened by the lack of acquaintance due to long absence. There is none of the familiarity which breeds contempt, but rather the popular awe of a great unknown with a tremendous reputation behind him. It is more than 150 years since a great epidemic occurred in Europe, and more than half a century since the disease disappeared altogether from this side of the Mediterranean. The very last occasion on which it obtained any sort of footing beyond the boundaries of Asia was in 1879, and then it was confined to a very small and isolated area in the extreme south-east corner of Russia. Our knowledge of it is, in short, entirely secondhand or traditional, and however confident expert opinion may be of the capacity of modern knowledge and modern conditions to repel attack successfully, no one really knows or can know how the thing will behave on Western soil. That can only be ascertained by studying it on the spot not merely from a bacteriological, but from a wider epidemiological point of view. Meantime the popular instinct is what it has always been—self-preservation by barring the door and crying "Avaunt!" The accursed thing is to be kept out by main force, and, if necessary, the infected wretches and those in contact with them are to be walled-up together and left to perish or survive as best they can. This is essentially the medieval spirit, and though it does not carry away everywhere it is very powerful. At the present moment it is actually dictating the procedure at the only two foci of infection, the one here in Portugal under a popular and squeezable Government the other in Russia under an absolute autocracy.

In these circumstances it is the duty of inquirers like myself to inform public opinion by studying the facts with care and making them known with candour, neither exaggerating nor suppressing anything, says the *Times* correspondent. My endeavour is to do so, and I am happy to acknowledge at the outset the assistance I have received from the Portuguese authorities. There is no desire for concealment, and every facility is given to duly accredited foreign observers. Thanks to the invaluable aid of the British Minister, Sir H. G. MacDonell, to whom I am greatly indebted, all my requests for information have met with a ready and courteous response at headquarters, and I am in a position to assure the public that the Portuguese Government is acting in perfect good faith. A daily bulletin of the progress of the epidemic is issued, which really represents the facts so far as they can be ascertained. The inveterate suspicion, always entertained in these cases, that concealment is more or less deliberately practised, may therefore be laid aside.

Reserving the case of Oporto for the present, I shall content myself here with one fact of the greatest importance, namely—that up to the time of writing the disease is entirely confined to that town. So far as is known, no case has occurred anywhere else, and there certainly is no other focus of infection. One man was isolated last week on suspicion in Lisbon, but the nature of his illness appears to be more than doubtful, and in any case it does not affect what I have said. Even if the patient is suffering from plague, the case is an accidental one, imported in a troopship from South-East Africa, and not to be attributed to Lisbon.

Of course the value of any statement affirming the absence of disease depends on the means possessed by the authorities for ascertaining its presence, and I will therefore briefly explain the system in force. In Portugal matters of public health are regulated by a central advisory Board of Health, created in 1869, and forming a department of the Ministry of the Interior. The board consists of five ordinary members, all of whom are professional medical men, and 11 extraordinary members, who belong *ex officio* and represent various administrative departments or technical institutions. They include such officials as the Director-General of Public Works, the Surgeon-in-Chief to the Army, and the Public instructors of hygiene chemistry, and pharmacy in Lisbon. This board has power to issue regulations and instructions and to superintend the local administration of the laws relating to public health. As Portugal enjoys the blessings of local government, and is for that purpose divided into 17 districts, the administration is in the hands of the local authority for each district. The head is the civil governor of the district, who is assisted by a technical "delegate of health," and in extraordinary cases by a special council. There is a further subdivision of local government into parishes or communes, with an "administrator" at the head of each. Executive functions are carried out by a sanitary police service, and in the two large towns, Lisbon and Oporto, there is a special commissary of police with sanitary functions. There is compulsory notification of infectious diseases, including tuberculosis. Medical men are bound to report to the parish administrator, who reports to the district governor. At the present time special instructions have been issued to notify cases of suspected plague as quickly as possible by telegraph.

It will be seen that the organization is very fairly complete, and from what I can learn it works effectively in the towns. The Portuguese doctors are for the most part well up to their work, and it is unnecessary to say they are keenly on the look-out for cases of plague or anything resembling it. In Lisbon infectious cases in general appear to be very promptly dealt with by the public health service. A case of small-pox occurred some months ago in one of the hotels, and within an hour or two of the medical decision the municipal authorities were on the spot; no further case followed in the same building. On the whole, I am satisfied that up to the present no case of plague in a form sufficiently severe to call for medical attendance has occurred in Lisbon, and that when one does appear it will be promptly made known. Of course we cannot be equally sure of small places and rural districts, but the same difficulty applies to every country, and outside of Oporto the only place of real importance is Lisbon. Of the general health and sanitary conditions of the town I shall speak later on, when I come to discuss the question of the probable future of the plague in this country.

OPORTO, SEPT. 13.

The most urgent question here is the so-called sanitary cordon and I will therefore deal with it first, leaving the details of the plague to another occasion. It is possible that before this letter reaches England the cordon will be raised or modified, but the matter has more than a local or temporary interest, and the facts are to be placed on record while they are still fresh. I visited the cordon at different points yesterday, and am therefore able to say exactly what it is. A zone has been drawn round the town at a distance of some four or five miles from the centre, and the whole line—about 30 miles in length—is kept by troops. On the railways the object is easily effected by running no through trains and allowing no passengers to travel outwards. On the principal roads wooden barriers have been erected. I drove up to one yesterday, and found it situated in the middle of a small village. A rough fence was drawn across the roadway from the house on one side to the house opposite, leaving an aperture wide enough for a single vehicle in the centre. Outside the barrier five or six soldiers, armed with rifles, were lounging and smoking. On being asked what their instructions were they told us that they had strict orders to let nothing and nobody pass outwards—neither passengers nor goods of any kind—and to fire if any attempt were made to force the passage. This applied equally to the inhabitants of the village—those living on the far side of the fence might pass in, but they could not come out again. The only exception was the postman, who, in fact, passed through while we were there. There were ten men stationed at this place under a captain. They assured us—as they were bound to do—that the line had not been broken to their knowledge—that is to say, no one had been seen to pass, but they intimated that nevertheless people did pass.

Between the roads the line is kept by sentries placed at intervals of two or three hundred yards. We were challenged by a pair of them in trying to drive down a by-lane. These told us that they had 60 rounds of ammunition each. At night-time, if they saw anything moving, they called out three times and then fired. They had fired on several occasions, but so far had bagged nothing. At first they had bivouacked in the open as best they could, and had been nearly starved, since no proper commissariat arrangements existed, but latterly they had two meals a day and a small tent made of a light wooden framework filled in with straw thatch. Their rations, which arrived while we were talking, consisted of maccaroni, beans, potatoes, and a small lump of meat. The semi-starvation and discomfort they have undergone have not made the soldiers, who are mere boys, love the cordon, nor rendered them less open to the persuasive influence of cigarettes or milreis judiciously distributed. In point of fact they detest this duty most cordially, and their feelings have not been improved by the curses or by the stones flung at them by the peasantry.

In these circumstances it is needless to add that the cordon is constantly evaded both with and without the connivance of the military and other authorities. The country round Oporto is excessively hilly, and in many directions thickly wooded. To guard so long a line effectively at night is quite impossible. Such cordons never are and never have been effective. Moreover, the river is or has been open up to now. I am told that it was closed yesterday for the first time. So far as persons are concerned, therefore, the attempt to keep them within the zone is very much of a farce, while at the same time respectable people who do not care to run the risk of being shot or of paying the very heavy legal penalties incurred by violation of the cordon are prevented from going about their business. And just at the present time this unfortunately means something like paralysis of the wine trade, on which the prosperity of Oporto and of the whole countryside chiefly depends. The heads of the shipping houses, whose presence at the vineyards to superintend operations is indispensable to their business, are boxed up in Oporto together with many of the farmers, who do not live up country all the year round.

The prohibition of the transit of goods is an even worse feature of the situation. The produce of the town cannot be disposed of and the inland trade of the port is at a standstill. The consequence is that many factories are closed and people are thrown out of work, while up country they are deprived of such articles as sugar, corn, and the salted fish which forms the staple article of diet among the Portuguese peasantry. It is said that 30,000 people are thrown out of work in Oporto. This is of course a rough calculation, and allowance must be made for the irresistible tendency to use very round figures in such matters, but it is perfectly certain that large numbers of workpeople are thrown out of employment, and that the normal poverty of the place, which is very great, is being gravely accentuated. At the best of times the labouring classes cannot afford meat or bread; they live on fish, cabbage, soup, vegetables, and Indian corn. Heaven knows what they are living on now, when salt fish is at famine prices owing to the great fall in imports. August 24 or 25, and therefore it has been nominally in force nearly three weeks, though probably the organization was not complete at first. Now plague has existed here for three months at the very least, and probably for much longer; moreover its existence was made known on August 14, so that ten days elapsed after that before the line was closed, and during the interval an immence exodus took place. In other words, the door was shut after the horse had been stolen. It is impossible for a disinterested observer to come to any other conclusion than that the step was a grave mistake. It is futile and vexatious; it does not really protect other places, and in Oporto it tends to increase in a marked degree those conditions which are most favourable to the nurture and spread of the disease. In taking such a step the Central Board of Health were probably influenced by various considerations, but I have no doubt their chief motive was to protect the rest of Portugal, and particularly Lisbon, not only from infection, but also from the disabilities of suspicion. As I have said before, the popular instinct is to bar the door, to shut the tainted up in their own houses and keep them from approaching. Considering that the authorities of Oporto are themselves acting on this very principle at home, they cannot be surprised that the same instinct should prevail outside. The Portuguese Government have been placed in a very difficult position, and I am not disposed to blame them too severely for acting in accordance with what is certainly the popular feeling even among educated people outside Oporto. But having said that I must insists firmly that the step was a mistake and should be retraced. In fact, the cordon must be raised, and the sooner the better; if it is not, the pressure of circumstances will before long make the demand with irresistible force. Unfortunately the opponents of the cordon have made it extremely difficult for the Government to undo their error. The intemperate and, indeed, improper language that has been addressed to the Government, and even directly to the king, has made it difficult for them to yield immediately in the face of impertinent menaces and denunciations. Still I am persuaded that when the situation is fully explained to the Central authority, and time is given for reflection, the proper step will be taken and the cordon either raised altogether or greatly modified.—*Times*, Sept. 15.

THE SHIPPING TRADE DISPUTE.

No important change has taken place in connection with the strike in shipping trade. Ships are leaving London without experiencing difficulty in the singing on of the crews. Seamen and firemen are easily obtainable at the old rates. This is generally the case throughout the country. On the Tyne, however, the agitation has not died out. Intimidation still continues although not with the intensity represented. A the West Ham Police-court on Sept. 19, George Jackson of 40 Dunkeld Street, Poplar, was summoned for attempting to persuade seamen to neglect or refuse to proceed to sea in the steamship Oakmore contrary to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. Mr Maurice Hill appeared in support of the information; Mr. C. W. L. Brewer defended. Mr. Hill said the proceedings raised the very important point whether a representative of the Seamen's Union, or, indeed, any member of the public, had the right to go on board a ship when a crew were "signing on," and persuade or attempt to persuade the crew not to sign. Defendant was a London official of the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union. Mr. Baggallay, after evidence on both sides had been called, said the facts were clear. The men were trying to get somewhat higher wages, and Jackson went on board as secretary of the union to back them up, to stiffen their backs, in order to get what they wanted. But the more improtant question was whether the section meant as much as this. In his opinion it did not. The section meant that, people having agreed to go up on a voyage, it was illegal for a man to go and persuade them not to join the ship. He did not think Jackson went as far as that. He went there for the purpose of backing up his union. He tried to persuade these men to stand out for higher wages but he did not think he thought of intending to persuade them from doing their duty or deserting their duty; therefore the case failed, and must be dismissed. Mr. Brewer asked for costs, and Mr. Baggallay gave 4*l*. 4*s*. to include court costs.

Mr. Jackson was then summoned for remaining on board the *Oakmore* when requested to leave, contrary to Section 218 of the Merchant Shipping Act. Mr. Baggallay said he did not think the section covered this particular case, and the summons would be dismissed. A third summons against Mr. Jackson was for watching and besetting the ship, contrary to the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875. Mr. Brewer submitted that there was no watching or besetting. All that Jackson did was to go on the ship and communicate information. Mr. Baggallay said this raised a very important point. Defendant went on the ship for the purpose of preventing the men signing unless they received higher wages. He must not do this; he had a perfect right to persuade men outside, but not on the ship. There would be a fine of 5*l*. including costs.

Mr. Cuthbert Lawes states that it has been decided to maintain a depot ship in the Tyne, and that the steamer *Syren* has been engaged for this purpose. This step has been taken in consequence of the intimidation which is exercised in the Tyne by the delegates of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union. The *Syren* will be anchored in the river, and men from Continental ports will be housed on board her in readiness for any ships in want of crews.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 12.

Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

992-241-93—Little and Co—Poonja Wooljee and another vs Nathoo Toolsidas and others—Payne G S and Co. and Tyabjee D and Co.

1022-520-98—Crawford B and Co—The Bengal Coal Co Ld vs Homer N A Wadia, Bicknell M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

106-98—Dikshit and D—Lukmibai widow vs Raoji Vinayeckrao Jagonnath Shunkersett. Crawford B and Co.

107-98—Dikshit and D—Lukmibai widow vs Raojee Vinayeckrao Jugonath Shankersett Crowford B and Co.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

In the matter of Mahomed Hoosein Abdoolat Ammar and in Suit No 46-97—In person Sadnibai vs Petitioner.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

38-99—Khundoo and S—Sadanand Shricrushnajee vs Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

376-99—Sorabjee and J—Pheroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

335-99—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Gordandas Ruttonsey and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

To Confirm the Special Commissioners Report and for further Directions.

178-94—Bhaishunker and K—Jaikissondas Gungadas vs Tapibai widow—Edgelow G and W, Wadia and G.

For further directions and costs on Commissioners Report.

454-95—Little and Co—Beg Mahomed Hajee Rahimon vs Hajee Ibrahim Mohomed and another—Daphtary and F and Captain and V.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

For Consent Decree.

86-91—In person Ramcrishna—Bolai vs Badriprasad Tukaram and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

For Judgment.

249-98—R P Bharucha—Vithuldas Ramdas and others vs Thockersee Ghella and others—K D Shroff, Payne G S and Co and Nanu and H, Manshuklal D and J.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

41-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chidgananand Raghunand Swami vs Heerjee Lowjee and others—Payne G S and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

528-96—Edgelow G and W—Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Baldeodas Mohokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K.

549-99—Payne G S and Co—Emil Spinner and others vs Hajee Mohomed Hajee Jecva—Ardeshir H and D.

616-95—Mansuklal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.

290-99—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee vs The Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co Ld and others—Manshuklal D and J.

370-99—Bicknell M and M—Mahomed Haji Abdulla and another vs Rabiabai and others—Payne G and S.

347-98—Payne G S and Co—Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee vs Ebrahimjee Rahamanjee and others—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

548-99—Crawford B and Co—L W G RivettCarnac vs Lalljee Bhimjee

SHIPPING

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 Elliott, cleared yesterday for coast ports, and general cargo. Mr Frank Robert, and four deck

THE City Line s s City of Venice, 2,229 tons, Snow, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, from Kurrach instant in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Forbes and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain D L Nielsen, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via; Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Mr E J Chard, Mr J C O' Brien, Captain Ramsway, Mr W Deason, Mr Mahomed, Mr Dawood, Mr Hajee, Abdoolla Chota, Mr H Casandas, Mr B C Dacosta, Mr. Mahomedbhoy and wife, Mr M Mahomedbhoy, Mr Abdool Hoosein, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
L	Bq Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	12 10	H S Sidick
M	Mahanadi	547	Budroo	G Ports	12-10	Shprd & Co
N	Onipenta	3420	Watkeys	Rangoon	12-10	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Brahmani	521	Cassum	Mangalore	13-10	Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
4	Singapore	2431	Pizaretta	Genoa	12-10	F Balduino
5	Carthage	2893	Lendon	Aden	14-10	P & O Co
12	Clan Macleod	1583	Walker			F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Kola	497	Robertson	Kurrachee	14-10	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Lawada	2121	Grier			M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	City of Venice s	Snow	Kurrachee, Oct. 9.
	H M S Rancoon	Hewett	Port Louis, Sept. 21.
	Stanley Hall s		Liverpool.
	Trieste s	Mitis	Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Colaba s	Jones	Chittagong.
	R I M S Investigator	Heming	Calicut.
	R I M S Nancowry	Headlam	Calicut.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kilwa, Nielsen, for Persian Gulf.
" Singapore, Pizzarelo, for Genoa, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 11.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—103 cases provision, 4 cases soap, 9 cases confectionary, Badroon Nazarali, 12 cases provision 2 cases medicine, K Juckeria Ebram and Co., 8 cases vinegar 1 cases medicine 45 cases oilmenstores Es-ofally Ru sulji 19 cases provision, 6 cases medicines, E N Antia; 8 cases medicine, Cursondas Nathoo and Co; 5 cases cheese, 2 cases bacon, 17 cases ham, Hirjibhai Maneckji, 6 cases glassware, 22 cases confectionery, Phillips and Co.

Dalmatia s—15 casks chemicals Keshawji Ramdas.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rottenfels s,—28 cases earthenware, Mahamed Mehrali; 13 cases glassware Rahim Hajee; 2 bales printing paper, John Dickinson and Co; 62 cases glassware, Haji Abdool Karim Haji Tyeb, 2 cases lampware, Noormahomed Vallibhoy, 15 cases glassware, Goolam Hoosin Noor Mahomed and Co; 2 cases lampware, R. Ditmar; 5 cases lampware, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rothenfels s—15 cases playing cards, F Hoosin Alli; 51 cases glassware, Sooltanally Abdollally, 938 cases window glass, S Mamooji;

FROM HULL.

Tokio s—20 barrels chemicals, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 barrels chemicals, Kesowji Ramdass; 44 bales brown paper, A Vallibhoy, 9 bales straw boards, D R Umrigar and Co. 21 bales writing paper, Ebrahim Mahomedally and Co; 10 cases lamps, J Inderjee; 3 cases lamps, M Cassumjee; 5 cases lamps, M H Aboo; 100 drums turpentine, Heptoola Shaikadmo and Co.

GENERAL JOUBERT.

ALTHOUGH it is stated that in the event of hostilities General Joubert will probably not take the field, but will remain at Pretoria, leaving Commandant Cronje, of Doornkop fame to the chief command, he is admitted to be the best soldier in the Boer army, and will be the real General in command.

The General is 68 years old now, and scarred by many a wound from English bullet and native assegai. Yet he is sturdy of frame and keen of eye, withal crafty as a North American Indian. He led the Boers at Majuba Hill where 280 British soldiers gave up their lives, General Joubert losing but five men. He fought in the native wars when Paul Kruger was commander, and these two became bosom friends, though they have grown apart somewhat in recent years.

It is said that Joubert can collect his whole army in forty-eight hours, a speedier mobilisation than any other nation can boast of. He has divided the Transvaal into seventeen divisions, each under a commander. They are sub-divided into sections, commanded by field cornets and assistant field cornets. When the tocsin is sounded the officers ride from one farm to another until the whole country is warned. The Boer has rifle and ammunition ready, and a piece of "biltong," dried beef, on which he can subsist for two weeks. He jumps on his horse and hurries to the gathering place, leaving the women to farm and herd the cattle.

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Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WRITERS AND READERS.

SEVERAL noteworthy works of fiction are promised by Mr. Heinemann, beginning with a series of Ghetto tragedies, "They That Walk in Darkness," from Mr. Zangwill's pen. Mrs. Steel is the author of a story, "The Voices of the Night," which she describes as a "chromatic fantasia." Then there will be a novel of fighting, "Active Service," by Mr. Stephen Crane, and a volume, "Twice Derelict, and Other Stories," by the lady who writes as "Maxwell Gray."

English readers are to have another work, a large one, from Dr. Brandes, the eminent Danish writer. It is a translation, in seven volumes, of his review of the "Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature." Dr. Brandes regards the fifth volume, which deals with the English Lake School, as the pivot of the whole book. This, he says, is because it describes the great victory over the sentiments and ideas of the eighteenth century won by the Lake School. Miss Diana White is translating the work.

Mr. Grant Allen has a good idea for a volume which he is adding to his series of guide books. His idea is to describe "The European Tour" for the benefit of Americans and Colonials visiting the Old World. Guide books being so plentiful nowadays, it would, perhaps, be too much to say that this one will meet a felt want. But certainly it will put into handy, readable form just the information which the travelling American or Colonial desires to obtain. Altogether, the guide book, served out as literature, seems to have caught on.

Sir Walter Mieville has written his reminiscences as an Anglo-Egyptian official. He is one of the Englishmen who have been prominently identified with the regeneration of Egypt. "They form," Lord Cromer once paid the eulogy to them, "the backbone of the Egyptian civil administration." Sir Walter Mieville is naturally able to present us with inside views of the work which England has carried through in Egypt. He entitles his book "Under Queen and Khedive," and Mr. Heinemann is publishing it during the autumn.

The Victor Hugo memoirs, which will shortly appear, promise to be most interesting. They contain characteristic sketches of Thiers, Odilon Barrot, Blanqui, and Louis Philippe, and of life at the Tuileries, where Hugo was a welcome visitor. He records a conversation with that monarch during a time when there existed a dangerous tension between England and France. Then we are told of Louis Napoleon's debut, and his elevation to the Presidency of the Republic. The most stirring scenes in the volume are perhaps, those on the revolution of '48 and the siege of Paris in '71.

Has "Paradise Lost" a double? In 1549 Dr. John Ponet translated and published for the first time a "Tragedy" by a Franciscan friar, Bernardino Ochino. In substance it is an attack upon the Roman Catholic Church, but its chief interest is its curious parallelism to "Paradise Lost." The original is, apparently, quite unknown, and Ponet's translation must have been made from a manuscript copy. Miss C. E. Plumptre has edited this translation, and Mr. Richards is about to publish it. No doubt it will have a special interest for Miltonians.

Mr. Gosse is dedicating his "Life and Letters of John Donne" to the Bishop of London. Not knowing that he already had the work in hand, the Bishop suggested it to him as a task waiting accomplishment in Elizabethan and Jacobean literature. Secondly, Donne, being Dean of St. Paul's, was intimately identified with the diocese of London. Nearly a score of years have passed since Mr. Gosse first thought of unravelling the confused heap of Donne letters published in 1651, and making them the basis of a book. With the correspondence he seeks to give a vivid sketch of the Dean.

Mrs. Croker's novels have mostly been on two subjects, Anglo-Indian life and Irish life. She is an Irishwoman, married to an officer who saw much service in India. Her new story, "Terence," to be published next Thursday by Messrs. Chatto, is Irish. It was finished on the shores of Killarney, where Mrs. Croker has recently been staying. The hero is an Irishman with a long pedigree, though he had to drive a jaunting-car for a livelihood. That, however, is an episode, not the end of things with him. "Terence" is thought to represent Mrs. Croker's best work.

Mr. Stanley Lane Poole has written a monograph on the Emperor Babar for the Indian Series of the Oxford University Press. There is in the British Museum a magnificent copy of the best Persian translation of Babar's memoirs. It is illustrated by seventy exquisite pictures of scenes in his life painted by Hindu artists of the time of Akbar. "In the month of Ramazan of the year 899 (June 1494) I became King of Farghana." So open the memoirs of Babar, the first Moghul Emperor of Hindustan. His period in Indian history is between Tamerlane and Akbar.

Concerning Fiction.—Sir Walter Besant's "Orange Girl" is already going into a second edition. Why doesn't he write a regular series of novels, making Old London live again? Mr. Richard Harding Davis has in the press with Mr. Heinemann a volume of stories entitled "The Lion and the Unicorn." Mr. F. P. Dunne's new book, "Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of his Countrymen," is now announced for publication by Mr. Grant Richards. It was mentioned here some time ago. Next week Mr. Richards will publish a novel by Mrs. Ormiston Chant. It is entitled "Sellcut's Manager," and deals with life in a music-hall. Mr. G. B. Burgin has a new novel ready, entitled "The Bread of Tears." It is being published by Mr. John Long, who also announces a story, "An African Treasure," by Mr. Maclaren Cobban. Mr. James Lane Allen, who wrote "The Choir Invisible," is publishing a new novel with Messrs. Macmillan. It is entitled "The Mettle of the Pasture," a title suggested by a line in Shakespeare's "Henry V."

Bric-a-Brac.—We hear that the price of the "Royal Magazine" is to be raised from 3d. to 4d. Mr. Rowland Ward will shortly publish a finely-illustrated volume on sport in Somaliland, by Count Joseph Potocki. Mr. Swinburne's new drama. "Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards," is to be ready during October. The price will be six shillings. "How Count Tolstoy Lives and Works" in a volume announced by Messrs. Nisbet. It is a translation by Miss Isabel Hapgood from the Russian.—Mr. John M. Robertson is at work on a book to be entitled "Patriotism and Empire." It will be published by Mr. Grant Richards. Messrs. Chatto will have ready next week a three-and-sixpenny edition of Edgar Allan Poe's choice works. Mr. Clement Scott's reminiscences, "The Drama of Yesterday and To-day," are now going through the press. They will take the reader back to the early "Forties," when the old Haymarket Theatre was still lighted by oil and candles, and when Mathews, Vestris, Mrs. Glover, the Keeleys, Buckstone, Macready, and Phelps were still flourishing. The book, which Messrs. Macmillan publish, will be dorned with many portraits.

Last year Mr. Romesh Dutt, who is a lecturer at University College, gave us a condensed metrical translation of the "Mahabharata." He has just placed in the hands of Mr. Dent a similar translation of the other Indian epic, the "Ramayana." The two comprise the entire epic literature of the ancient Hindus, and form one of the "best hundred books" selected by Sir John Lubbock. Together the epics afford a graphic picture of ancient Indian civilisation, manners and life The metre adopted by Mr. Dutt for his translations is that of "Locksley Hall," which comes nearest to the Sanscrit metre.

THE San Sebastian correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs that the prevalent impression in Madrid and throughout Spain is that the proclamation of a state of siege in Biscay was in reality intended to serve as a practical warning that the Government intended to stop and repress vigorously all Separatist demonstrations. The correspondent adds, however, that all the arguments employed in the royal decree could be used more appropriately to justify the adoption of the same measure in Catalonia, where the Separatists are more numerous and more aggressive than in Biscay, besides being flanked by a formidable religious movement and a strong disposition to refuse to pay taxes unless the Government adopt the financial and tributary policy in accordance with the views of the ratepayers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1-2d. per bottle.

"HARLENE"

FOR THE HAIR.

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING, SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.

Restores the Hair.	Preserves the Hair.
Promotes the Growth.	Renders it Soft.
Arrests the Fall.	Removes Dandruff.
Strengthens the Roots.	Allays all Irritation.

PRESERVES, STRENGTHENS, AND INVIGORATES CHILDREN'S HAIR.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1/-, 2/6, and (three times 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle from Druggists, &c., all over the World.

THE HON. MRS. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of "Harlene" for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used.

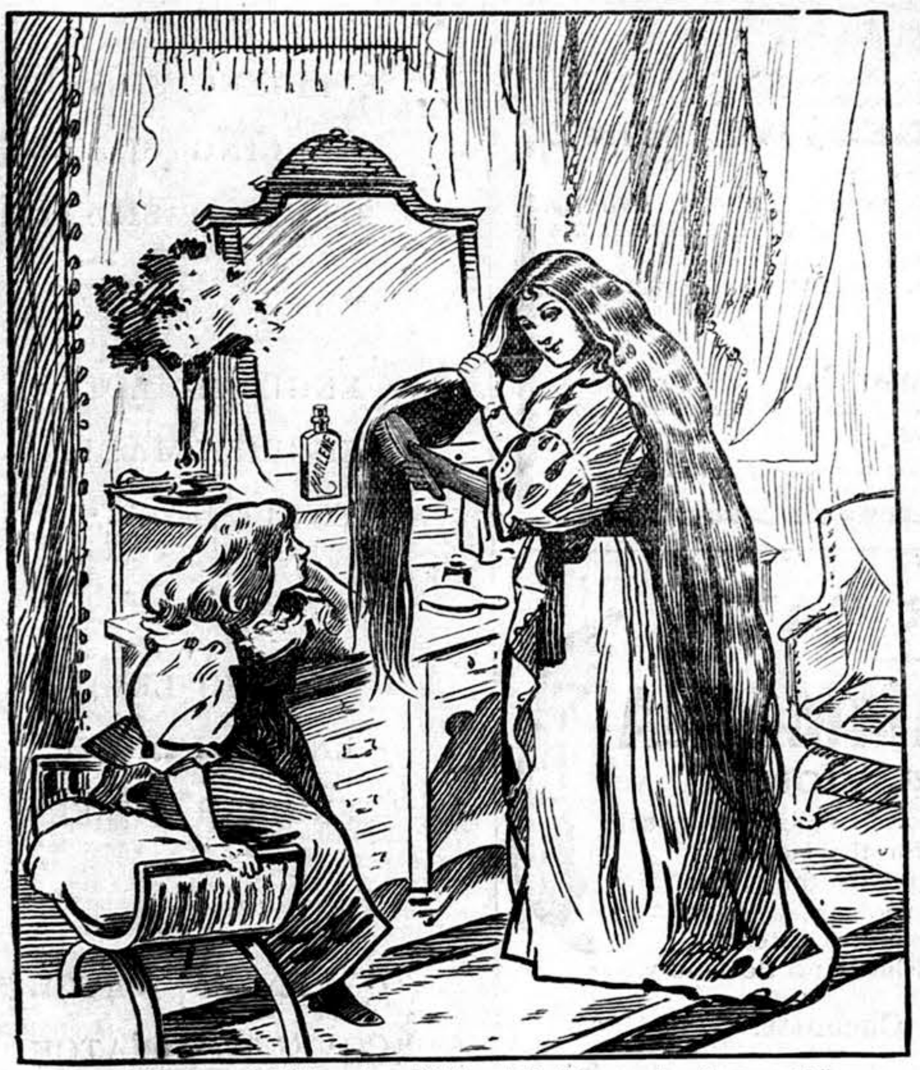
QUITE BALD.

"12, Grove Street, Retford.

"Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in stating that your 'Harlene' is the best I have ever used. I have tried several other so-called restorers, but to no purpose. I was quite bald on the top of my head, but thanks to your wonderful 'Harlene,' I have a good head of hair now after six weeks' use. You may include this with your other testimonials.—Yours respectfully,

"ARTHUR BLANCHARD."

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every Bottle.



"Mamma, shall I have beautiful long hair like you when I grow up?"
"Certainly, my dear, if you use Edwards' 'Harlene.'"

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a *WORTHLESS IMITATION.* **Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.**

Pure, Rich Blood

Gives Appetite, Tones Up the Nerves.

When the blood is bad everything is bad. There is loss of appetite, great depression, the nerves are weak, no energy, the face is pale, and there is loss in flesh. Mrs. Annie Power, of Spring Hill, Brisbane, Queensland, sends us her photograph and says:

"I have suffered greatly from loss of appetite, great weakness of the nerves, thin blood, and from the trying climate of this part of the country, especially during the summer. I have used

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

with perfect satisfaction for these troubles. Other members of my family have taken it and many of my friends. I believe it to be the best family medicine there is in the world."

If you are constipated, bilious, tongue coated, or if your food does not digest well, take Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co. Ld., Bombay

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London,
England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."
MRS. ADA S. BALLIN,
Editress of "Baby."

Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

BEST and CHEAPEST

For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.

"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons."
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.,
Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

THE GREAT REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago

The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
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Proprietor:—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

BUILD UP and PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH and Fortify the System against Disease with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.**

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) **SARSAPARILLA**

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it **THE BEST.**

☛ **Beware of Substitutes & Worthless Imitations.**

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly.

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India of the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. All Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYOGUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Should be in every house for use in time of sickness and emergency. Thousands have been brought through illness by its timely aid. Made from the finest cattle the world produces, it never varies nor deteriorates in quality however long it is kept, but be sure to buy the Company's signed J. v. Liebig in blue. There are imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

KOKO
FOR THE
HAIR
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and **SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.**

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India

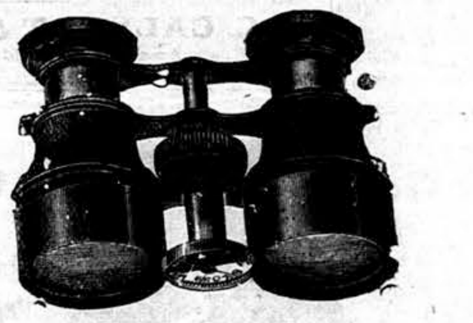
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

THE CELEBRATED

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES,



Rs. 25.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4½ inches by 2¼ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
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Price Lists Free.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
TRADE MARK
CHLORODYNE
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER. BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repai

WITH

Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

No need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself. No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them. From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India. *If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 2/-, post free, from* BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England. *Agents Wanted.*

"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society, AHMEDABAD

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anœmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to* **young women, children** *and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of **genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The **WARRANTY STAMP** of the **UNION DES FABRICANTS.**
(2) A **METAL SEAL** advertising **CLETEAS.**

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

…NCER & Cº, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Cº, Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Cº, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

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THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,

In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ¼, ½ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

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In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 4/- each.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.
Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

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S.&H.HARRIS'
EBONITE
BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL
WATERPROOF
BLACKING

FOR
Boots, Shoes,
Harness,
AND ALL
Black Leather
Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S.&H.HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE.
FOR
SADDLES,
BROWN
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ETC.

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HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
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A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.

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OF ALL CHEMISTS.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN.
CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.

AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

"IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, *AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.*

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LD.

THE
"COVENTRY WATCH."

STERLING SILVER.
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STERLING SILVER.

SPECIAL OFFER
OF
ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

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18-CARAT GOLD.
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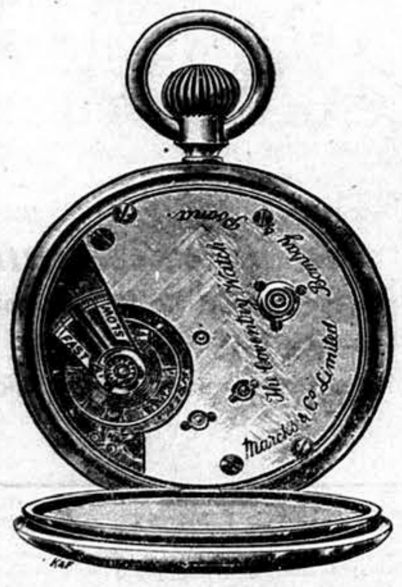

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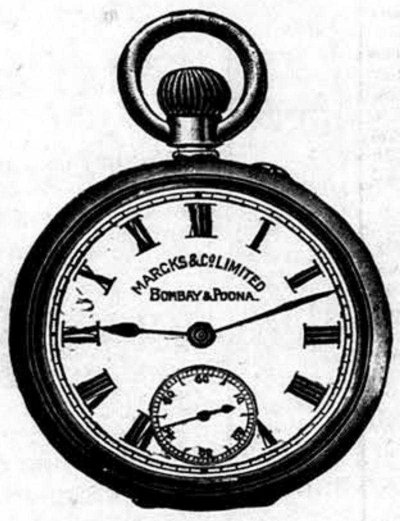

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"COVENTRY WATCH."
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BEYOND COMPETITION.

"COVENTRY WATCH."
"COVENTRY WATCH."
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BREGUET PALLADIUM.
BREGUET PALLADIUM.
BREGUET PALLADIUM.

Sterling Silver, crystal face, English Keyless lever, ¾ plate, compensation Balance and Breguet Palladium Spring ... ... Cash Rs. 63, Credit Rs. 70.

18-Carat Gold, crystal face, ¾ plate, English Keyless lever, compensation Balance, Breguet Palladium Spring ... ... Cash Rs. 270, Credit Rs. 300.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
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BREGUET SPRING.
BREGUET SPRING.
BREGUET SPRING.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Lillie Langtry

PEARS
INVENTOR

Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Adelina Patti

Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

Pears' Soap

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

CURE FOR ASTHMA
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

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Sold by all Chemists.

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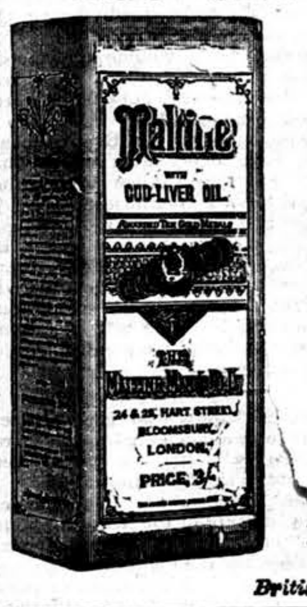

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

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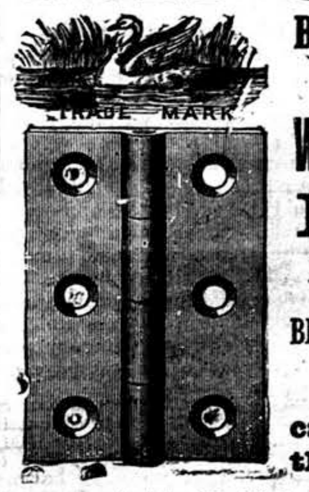

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